



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

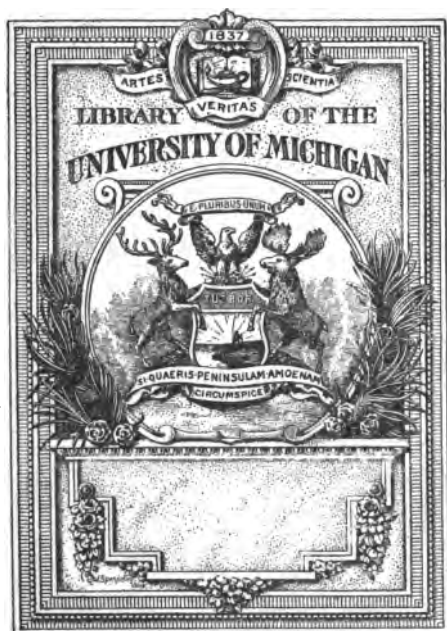
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

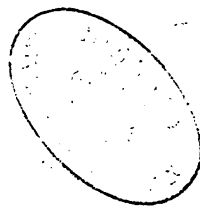
About Google Book Search

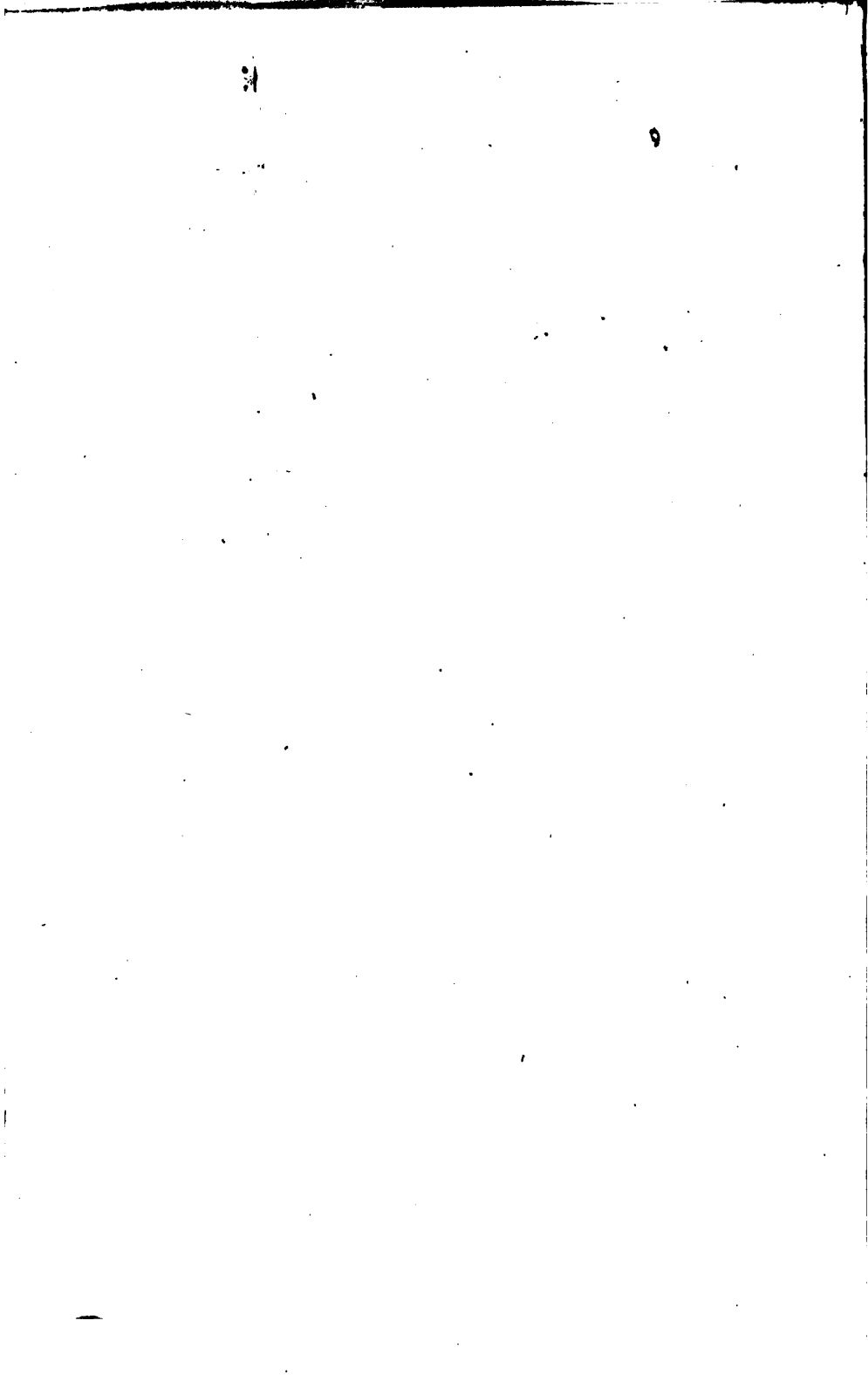
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



J
87
.M5ab

p. 2, 5





2960

JOINT DOCUMENTS

for the year 1843

OF THE

SENATE

AND

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

AT THE

ANNUAL SESSION OF

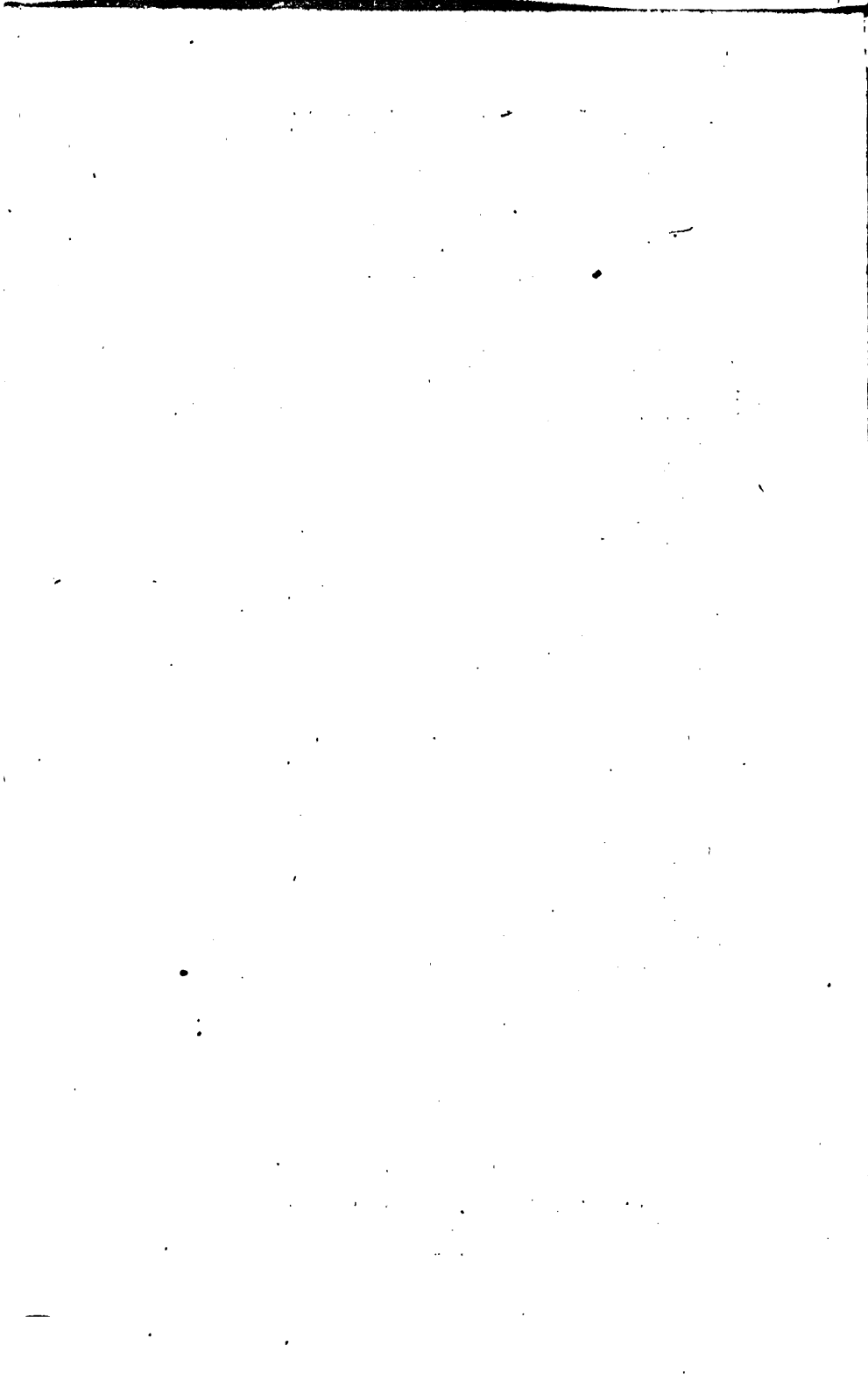
1844.



DETROIT:

BAGG & HARMON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1844.

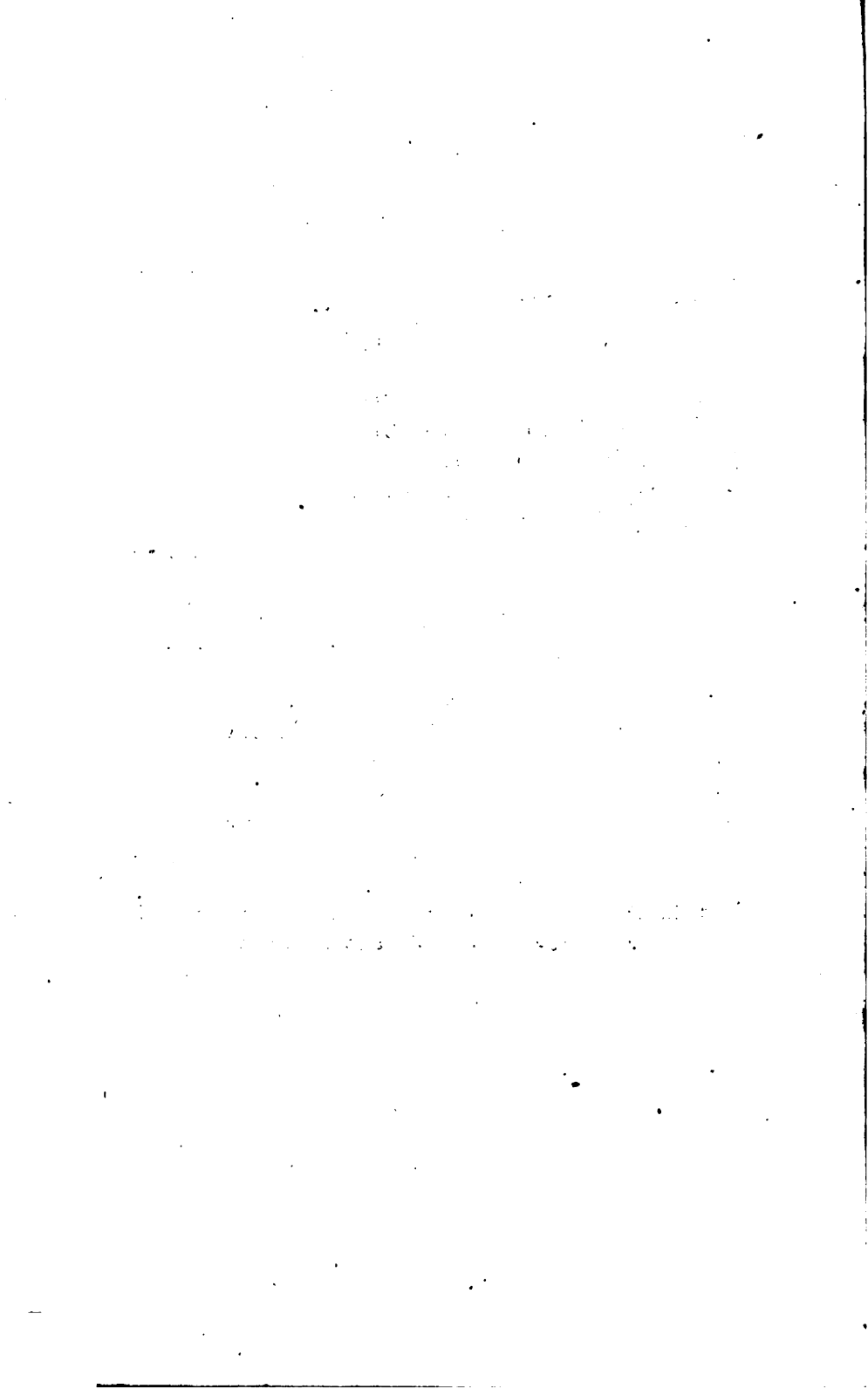


CONTENTS.

No.

Title.

- Inaugural address of Governor Barry.
- Annual message of the Governor.
- 1. Annual report of the State Treasurer.
- 2. Annual report of the Auditor General.
- 3. Annual report of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.
- 4. Annual report of the Inspectors of the State Prison.
- 5. Annual report of the Board of Internal Improvement.
- 6. Annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. ✓
- 7. Annual report of the Attorney General.
- 8. Annual report of the Board of State Auditors.
- 9. Annual report of the Trustees of the State Assets.
- 10. Annual report of the Adjutant General, &c.
- 11. Annual report of the State Geologist.
- 12. Communication of Board of Internal Improvement.
- 13. Report of the Attorney General in relation to the Michigan Insurance Company.
- 14. Report of Secretary of State with abstract of reports of Superintendents of Poor of the several Counties.



JOINT DOCUMENTS.

Inaugural Address of the Governor.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

The people of the state by their unsolicited suffrages having called me to discharge the duties of Chief Magistrate for another term, I appear before you to take upon myself the oath required by the constitution. Their approbation of my official acts during the term now brought to a close, and this renewed manifestation of their confidence, expressed with an unanimity scarcely to be expected in political contests, impress upon my mind the most lively sense of gratitude, which no language can adequately express. In assuming again the responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of the people of the state, I can only promise that my humble abilities shall be taxed to their utmost extent to promote the public good and to preserve inviolate the constitution and laws.

The experience of every year adds confirmation to the belief that man is competent to the government of himself, and that republican institutions, above all others, are best adapted to the promotion of humane happiness. Sometimes, it is true, the ardor of a free people, excited by mistaken views, and for a time disregarding the control of reason, may be exhibited in acts that merit condemnation. But no government has been found competent to prevent improper ebullitions of deceived and misguided public opinion, nor indeed at all times to confine the popular will within legal restraints. In our own happy union, where the laws emanate from the people, and are designed only to promote public good, instances of their violation more seldom

occur, and popular commotions are by far less frequent than in aristocratic and monarchical governments.

With us the people are secured in the certain enjoyment of all their rights, and consequently they have an interest in the preservation and perpetuation of our free institutions. They seek no essential change, because no change can be hoped that would improve their condition. Under other systems, life, liberty, and property are often subject to the caprice of irresponsible rulers. The people have no effective voice in the government, which, as it oppresses rather than protects their interests, they little care to preserve. They seek a change because no change can be for the worse. Hence the frequent conspiracies to overthrow governments of the old world and to erect on their ruins institutions more free; whilst in our own country, ruled by more beneficent laws, no attempt, worthy of mention, has ever been made to effect a change by violent means. A republican government is supported not by military array, but by the affections of the people; and the duty of a republican Chief Magistrate is to give effect to the popular will constitutionally expressed.

The religious freedom secured by the benign influence of a free government is a blessing not of minor importance. No conformity to a given creed is requisite to secure our civil rights, and no religious test is required as a qualification to office. Experience happily proves that neither morality nor religion suffers by leaving free the human mind to choose for itself in matters pertaining to divine truth. Whether a government can be sustained without a conformity in religious faith is no longer a problem unsolved. The revolution achieved by our fathers, which released the body from the grasp of tyranny, is the more important and the more beneficial for having also set free the mind from the shackles it had endured for ages.

Our own state, with the benefits of republican institutions, possesses fertility of soil and salubrity of climate. Her position, too, surrounded by large inland seas, affording unequalled facilities to commerce, enhances the value of her lands and adds to her importance in the confederation. If now she occupies a secondary rank, the time is fast approaching when she will scarcely be inferior to any of her sister states. Her resources are vast and need only an adequate

population to ensure their development. Nature has been bountiful, and, with a prodigal hand, bestowed upon us the elements of inexhaustible wealth. It is our estimable privilege to improve to our use, what is thus placed within our reach.

The progress of Michigan has hitherto been unequalled. For the last ten years her increase in population and wealth has been in a ratio greater than that of any other state. Though, for a time, her prospects seemed obscured, the thick cloud is now dispelled and the obstacles removed that impeded her march onward to prosperity.—The paper money bubble of former years has burst, and the mania of speculation has subsided. It is true the ruin has been great, and the desolation wide spread. States, as well as individuals, have been brought within the vortex; yet, the lesson taught will long remain, and the evils suffered will serve as a warning for all future time. Men no longer seek or expect to make fortunes in a day. They look to industry and economy as affording the only sure means for the acquisition of competence or wealth.

To you, gentlemen, the chosen representatives of the people, charged with the important functions of legislation, I look with confidence for co-operation and support in all proper efforts to promote the welfare of the state. Without your guidance and aid, utterly, indeed, should I despair in view of the magnitude of the high duties entrusted to my charge. Where errors have been committed, let us take measures to prevent their recurrence;—where abuses exist, let us apply the proper corrective;—and where a departure from republican principles is ascertained, let us at once retrace our steps.

It remains, fellow citizens, that, acknowledging our accountability to that Supreme Being, who holds in his hands the destiny of nations, we fervently supplicate him to enlighten our minds and direct our counsels.

JOHN S. BARRY.

January 1, 1844.

Annual Message of the Governor.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives :

Since the adjournment of the last legislature a kind and beneficent Providence has continued to bestow upon us his manifold blessings. Abundant harvests have rewarded the labors of the husbandman—agricultural industry has been extended—our surplus productions enlarged—our imports diminished—our exports increased—and our population greatly augmented.

For these and other numerous mercies, let us unite in rendering thanks to the great Giver of all good, and humbly ask a continuance of his divine protection.

The assemblage of the Representatives of the people, invested with the sovereign functions of legislation, is an important occurrence. The welfare of the state, in an eminent degree, depends upon the result of their deliberations, and every step in their proceedings, however remotely bearing upon the interest of the state, is regarded by the public with extreme interest.

I am sure, however, I need not acquaint you with the responsibility you have assumed as legislators for the people, nor remind you that their dearest interests are, for the time, committed to your keeping. You enter upon the execution of your high duties, I doubt not, duly impressed with their importance; and as your measures are characterized by wisdom and justice, so shall they exert a beneficial influence upon the interests of the commonwealth.

At your present session but few subjects of a general character will require your consideration. Changes in existing laws should not be made for slight cause. Legislative acts should be passed with much and careful deliberation, but when once adopted, they should be permanent unless considerations of public good clearly and positively demand their modification or repeal. Complaints are often

made, and not without just cause, of the evils resulting from the too frequent alteration of our statutes.

A joint resolution was passed February 4, 1842, proposing an amendment to the constitution, to the effect that every law, authorizing the loan of money by the state, shall specify the object for which the money is to be appropriated, and before it takes effect, shall be submitted to the people for rejection or approval. This resolution having been approved by two thirds of the members of the last legislature, and by a large majority of the people at the late election, has thereby become operative as a part of the constitution. The report of the state canvassers, showing the vote upon the subject, will be laid before you.

Another joint resolution was adopted on the 6th day of February, 1843, proposing a further amendment to the constitution, to the effect that the general election shall be held on the first Tuesday of November in each year, and but one day. This resolution is referred to you, and, if approved by two thirds of the members elected to each house, must be submitted to the people at such time and in such manner as you may prescribe.

The amount received into the treasury the last fiscal year, to the credit of the common school interest fund, was \$19,418 39, and during the same period, \$20,890 09 was distributed for the support of common schools throughout the state.

The amount received to the credit of the university interest fund, was \$7,284 32. Of this sum, \$6,000 was appropriated to the payment of interest due on the loan made for the university, and the remainder expended by the regents for the beneficial purposes of the institution. Of this fund, \$6,000, and the difference of exchange between Detroit and New York, is annually required to pay interest, and the balance, under existing circumstances, cannot be estimated much above \$1,000, which is insufficient to render the university, in any considerable degree, useful, and scarcely sufficient to continue it in operation. You will, therefore, see the necessity of adopting measures, at the present session, for its relief.

Of the seventy-two sections of land, which constituted its endowment, about one fourth part has been sold. The minimum price now fixed by law, is twelve dollars an acre; and, as this sum exceeds the

present value of the unsold land, it will devolve on you to decide whether a reduction may now be made with advantage to the permanent prosperity of the university. Large quantities of other public lands are in market, and may be purchased at rates so low that sales of university lands might not be made, even at a minimum corresponding with their true value. On the other hand, the institution is now in its infancy, and the present use of the funds with which it is endowed, is required to ensure its permanence. The lands cannot be sold at their present estimated value for many years to come, and, in the meantime, the university may cease to exist for want of adequate support. The subject commends itself to your serious consideration.

At the time of the adoption of the organic law of the university, its anticipated revenue was expected to be much greater than it has subsequently proved, and the legislature, actuated by a laudable desire to promote knowledge and extend science, offered, without charge, the means of a collegiate education to all the youth of Michigan. No fees for tuition were permitted to be charged to any student resident in the state. This was a liberal provision, but, unhappily, subsequent events render it uncertain whether the original design, so munificent and worthy of commendation, can be carried out to the full extent intended by its generous projectors; and for the removal, at least in part, of the pecuniary embarrassments of the institution, I would respectfully call your attention to the propriety of authorizing the board of regents to charge the students in attendance such reasonable fees for tuition, as, with other accruing means, will secure the services of the necessary professors and teachers in the various departments. If you should deem it expedient to confer this authority upon the board, I would respectfully suggest that while you fix a maximum which should not exceed the charge for similar purposes in other seminaries of learning, you leave to the regents a discretion in regard to the subject, and authorize them to make discrimination in the exercise of the power granted.

Five professors have been appointed of whom two only have entered upon the discharge of their duties. The number of students in the main institution is about fifty. Branches at Tecumseh, White Pigeon, Kalamazoo and Romeo are continued in operation at an annual expense of two hundred dollars for each.

Since the issue of state scrip the sum of \$32,226 23, in that species of state indebtedness, has been received for sales of school lands, and the further sum of \$6,484 36 for the sale of university lands, which, amounting altogether to \$38,710 59, remains in the state treasury. As scrip cannot be re-issued but for claims against the general fund, the above sum should properly be considered as a loan and accruing interest paid thereon as upon other claims against the state.

In the disposal of school and university lands the instalment required to be paid at the time of sale is insufficient to secure the state from fraud; and the authority vested in the commissioner of the land office to require, in his discretion, security for the payment of the remainder of the purchase money does not afford an adequate remedy. Numerous parcels of these lands, valuable mostly for their timber, have been purchased and the tenth part of their price paid by individuals whose only object was to appropriate such timber to their own use and protect themselves from prosecutions for trespass under pretext of ownership. The commissioner cannot know, except in extraordinary cases, the design of applicants for the purchase of lands, and the state will be best protected by requiring a greater amount of the stipulated price to be paid at the time of sale.

The numerous duties imposed upon the commissioner of the land office render it difficult for him satisfactorily and with advantage to superintend the business of leasing the improved lands. It will be a proper subject of inquiry whether this duty may not with propriety be committed to the supervisor or other officer of the towship in which the land is situated, under such restrictions and accountability as you may deem proper to impose.

The law on the subject of taxes should be modified so far as it applies to lands sold by the state, for which payment has only been made in part. In such cases the interest of the person who holds the certificate should be taxed as personal property; or if the land be taxed such interest alone should be sold for non-payment of tax and not the land itself.

A fractional section of land, containing about 514 acres, being part of the land granted for the support of the University, is situated on the Maumee river, near Toledo, and within the boundaries of

Ohio. It is represented that this land has already been denuded of much of its valuable timber, and, for want of proper care, is constantly deteriorating in value. If you think its sale advisable, a special act will be required to confer the necessary authority.

Should you deem it expedient to offer for sale the state building and Salt Spring lands, the terms and conditions should be fixed by law. The last mentioned lands cannot be sold or leased for a longer period than ten years without consent of Congress, though, upon a proper representation, that body would probably annul the restriction.

I have received no official communication in regard to the State Salt Springs near Grand River. Information, however, deemed sufficiently authentic, enables me to state that the immediate prospect of manufacturing salt extensively and with profit is by no means flattering.

I have not yet been able as required by the act of 16th February, 1842 to purchase the lands adjacent to the state salt springs near the Tittabawassee river, and including, it is believed, a part of the improvements at that place. The State Geologist, by my request, has used all reasonable efforts to effect that object but as yet without success.

The amount already expended in the improvement of the state salt springs is \$35,970 16. The water hitherto obtained, not possessing saline qualities in a sufficient degree to ensure the profitable manufacture of salt, and the state having no further means at command, I respectfully suggest the propriety of discontinuing further expenditures for the present. Authority should be conferred, in that event, upon some person worthy of trust to collect and place in store the machinery and fixtures belonging to the state.

At the public sales of lands for taxes in previous years, portions of such lands for want of bidders have been bid off for the state; and additional quantities at future sales will probably in like manner become vested in the state. As no law exists providing for the sale of these lands, you will see the necessity of making such needful provisions on the subject as will best secure the public interests.

Since the adjournment of the last legislature the Merchants Bank of Jackson has failed, and its assets gone into the hands of a Recei-

ver. The system of banking now in use is radically defective, and, though by judicious legislation, we may introduce salutary reforms, securing in a greater degree the public from loss, we can never hope effectually to correct its evils.

Among the reforms that may be properly introduced into the existing charters of banks, the addition of individual to existing corporate responsibility, is one which deserves your attention. It would be difficult to show a satisfactory reason why partners in a corporation should be exempt from liabilities, to which partners are subject in an association without corporate powers. Banks may also be justly restricted from making loans to their stockholders, and from issuing bank notes, other than their own, payable on demand at the place where issued. The safety of the public would also be increased, if banks were required to obtain the bills intended to be issued from some department of the state government, and, at the same time, to file such approved security therefor as would ensure their redemption, in case the corporation should fail or become insolvent.

Manufactories, sustained by the principle of protection, are monopolies not less obnoxious nor less injurious than banks. Their proprietors are alike supported and enriched by a tax upon the industry of others

In England, the landholder asks protection by taxing the manufacturer; in the United States, the manufacturer demands protection by imposing a tax upon the farmer. In that country, the landholder claims the monopoly of supplying the manufacturer with bread; in this, the manufacturer asks the monopoly of furnishing the farmer with wares and merchandize. In neither case is there a community of interest. In England, the landholder cannot purchase the articles produced by the manufacturer, because of the extensive supply; nor, in this country, can the manufacturer purchase the produce of the farmer for the same reason. There, the corn laws oppress the manufacturer; here, a protective tariff oppresses the agriculturist.

In our own country one of the most usual arguments in behalf of a protective tariff is that of furnishing a home market to the farmer. To demonstrate the unsoundness of this argument it is only necessary to refer to the statistics contained in the last census returns

from which it will be seen that the agricultural productions of the United States so greatly exceed any domestic demand for consumption that the very idea of creating a home market is absurd. The surplus of the State of Ohio will more than supply the deficit in all the manufacturing states. What then is to become of the surplus of other states? The whole country being taxed to create this market a corresponding advantage ought at least to be shown. What then is that advantage? Does the farmer's produce bring more? No, because the supply at home being greater than the demand, its price is determined by what it will bring abroad. Indeed no substantial advantage to the nation can be derived from a market so limited that a single state will furnish a full supply. It would be idle to talk of an increase of manufacturers sufficient to consume the surplus produce of the country. In such an event where would their fabrics find a market? At home, the demand would bear no proportion to the supply and abroad, others would undersell.

The price of our wheat is not increased by a protective tariff—it will not bring a farthing more in the market, and yet for all manufactured articles we pay an additional price. The price of this great staple of the West at this moment is, and for all time past, has been fixed by foreign demand; and no doubt, will be so fixed for all time to come. The domestic demand has scarcely ever had a perceptible influence upon its value. And the very object of a protective tariff is to increase the price of manufactures. The protection to the manufacturer is a protection against low prices; and the excess of price obtained by reason of a protective tariff is a tax upon other classes.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at its last session, decided that a state cannot pass retrospective acts injuriously affecting the existing rights and relations of debtor and creditor. That clause of the federal constitution which prohibits a state from passing any law impairing the obligations of contracts, has been construed to restrain a state from so far changing the nature and extent of the remedy, upon existing contracts as thereby to impair the rights and interests of a creditor. While it is conceded that whatever belongs exclusively to the remedy may be altered according to the will of the state, yet it is held the alteration must not impair the obligation of

the contract. That effect can be produced as well by acting upon the remedy as upon the contract, for the interests of the creditor will be equally injured, whether his remedy be rendered ineffectual, or the contract itself annulled. A state may properly regulate the proceedings in its courts—it may extend or shorten the time given for filing pleas or making defence—it may adopt a statute of limitations—it may exempt from execution a number of articles of prime necessity, but it cannot abrogate a contract nor take away the remedy for enforcing it, nor so impair that remedy as to destroy its efficiency in securing vested rights.

Aside from constitutional considerations, laws retrospective in their character, and, unjustly affecting the rights of parties to antecedent contracts, are destructive of the best interests of society, because, by the invasion of private rights, they weaken existing moral obligations. Government is designed to protect each individual in the enjoyment of what his labor has earned, and when it interferes in the business of the citizen, it departs from its legitimate sphere.

Stay laws, stop laws, suspension laws and relief laws are impolitic, unjust, and immoral in their tendency. They are adopted as temporary measures to ward off threatening evils, consequent upon our own improvidence, and yet they ever fail to effect the object designed. If they give relief to one class they bring distress upon another. If they enable one man to avoid the payment of his just debts, they at the same time deprive another of his vested rights. Besides, almost every person in society occupies the double relation of debtor and creditor; and as debtor, he cannot discharge his own obligations, because, as creditor, he is unable to enforce the contracts made in his favor on which he relies for resource.

All acts and parts of acts, retrospective in their character, and intended when passed to affect past contracts, so far as they come within the decision referred to, should be repealed; but so far as such acts were designed to be prospective and to affect future contracts only; and are therefore constitutional, although impolitic and unwise, they should not be repealed with blind and inconsiderate haste. Should you be of opinion that their modification or repeal is required, it will be a proper subject of inquiry at what future time such modification or repeal may best take effect consistent with public good.

A reasonable amount of property, consisting of the most needful articles, should be secured to each family in the state, exempt from execution. A difference of opinion may well exist as to the limit to which exemptions may be extended. It would be better to err on the liberal side and exempt too much, than too little. All property, beyond such exemptions, I have no doubt, should be subject to pay the debts of its owner.

The reports of the adjutant general and of the quarter master general, will be laid before you at an early day. The whole number of the militia of the state, including officers and privates, is 50,428, of which authentic returns have been made to the general government, in order to obtain our quota of the arms annually distributed. During the last year, arms, equal to 1,565 muskets, and estimated at about \$20,000, have been received from the ordnance department of the general government. The report of the quarter master general will show the manner in which a portion of them have been distributed, and the quantity still remaining on hand. Previous to the last year, Michigan had not received its quota since the Indian disturbance in 1832, when a quantity of arms, equal to 1,054 muskets, having been supplied from the arsenal at Dearborn to the militia mustered into the service of the United States, and not having been returned, was charged against the then territory, and ordered to be deducted from future apportionments. This charge has been set aside by order of the war department, and the arms furnished to the state. But for the imperfect organization of the militia since 1832, and the consequent impossibility of making accurate returns, the apportionment of arms since that time would have greatly exceeded the amount actually received.

The constitution of this state, as well as that of the United States, contemplates and requires an efficient organization of the militia. The laws of this state, on that subject, were mostly passed by the legislative council, under a territorial government; and, from their obscurity and inapplicability, do not afford to either officer or soldier a sufficient guide in the discharge of his duty. The attention of the legislature has frequently been called to the subject, but, from a difference of opinion, little or nothing has been done. The inefficiency of the existing laws has not been called in question, and the post-

ponement of their revision has been caused wholly by attendant difficulties, which, I fear, have not yet been altogether removed. But the constitutional requirement will, I hope, induce you to take the subject under consideration, and, if you do not deem it advisable to adopt a new and more efficient system, that you will, at least, digest and perfect the details of that now in force.

The reports of the inspectors and agent of the state prison will acquaint you with the condition of that institution. During the year ending on the 31st day of October last, forty-three convicts were received, being seven less than during the preceding year. Since the last annual report one has died, three have escaped, eight have been pardoned, and twenty-four discharged by expiration of sentence. The number of prisoners remaining is 94. The whole value of the labor of the convicts is estimated at \$10,346 56, being an excess of \$2,346 56 above the amount drawn from the treasury. The earnings of the convicts have been applied to the construction of the prison and in rebuilding the principal work shop which was destroyed by fire during the season. The inspectors make favorable report of the management of the prison and speak in approving terms of the manner in which the duties of the agent and his subordinates are discharged. The inspectors also suggest the propriety of adopting measures that will prevent a competition between convict and free labor. While at present such competition does not exist to an injurious extent, they anticipate the time when the improvements in progress being completed and the number of prisoners increased, a large amount of articles manufactured in the prison will be offered at prices less than the honest mechanic can afford, and advise that such a direction be now given to convict labor as will prevent a competition thus unequal and ruinous. The recommendation of the inspectors is well worthy and, I doubt not, will receive your careful consideration and, so far as consistent with the interest of the state, I have no hesitation in advising its adoption.

The geological and topographical survey of the state has, during the past year, been steadily progressing towards completion. With the exception of a small amount of labor in the field the work has chiefly consisted in arranging and compiling, for the final report, the

large amount of materials on hand, and in drafting the state and county maps directed by the legislature to be published. That portion of the work relating to the lower peninsula is nearly completed, but much of that relating to the upper peninsula yet remains to be done.

In addition to its legitimate duties this department has, by the direction of the legislature, furnished the state land office with the township maps required for its use.

The state and county maps, directed to be published, have nearly all been drafted, and the state map together with the maps of fourteen counties have been placed in the hands of the engraver. The engraving of four of the county maps has been completed and the maps received. In consequence of delay in the engraving of the state and remaining county maps, they will not probably be received before the opening of navigation in the spring. The maps of the counties are prepared in pursuance of an act approved March 28, 1840; but it is respectfully suggested as worthy of your consideration whether under present circumstances their publication, in cases where the engraving has not been commenced, may not with propriety be suspended, as it is believed their sale will be limited, and the expense incurred must be defrayed mostly by the state, from a treasury that cannot well bear additional burdens.

It is desirable if it can be accomplished to take advantage of the surveys about to be carried forward by the United States, in the mineral district of the upper peninsula, for the purpose of perfecting the geological surveys in that district. If this can be effected it is believed that a more perfect geological map may be made, than is to be found in any other state and that without any additional expense.

A part of the final report of the State Geologist will be ready for publication during the present year and an appropriation will be required for that purpose.

The report of the Board of Internal Improvement will bring you acquainted with the progress made in the construction of public works, the amount of income received, and their condition generally. The disadvantage consequent upon the inability of the state to pay ready money for work and materials, is felt with full force at every step.—If, therefore, the works have not advanced so rapidly towards comple-

tion, as the public had hoped and expected the causes of delay were such as the board could not control or remove.

By the act of 21st February, 1843, the board were authorized to purchase rail road iron and spikes sufficient to complete the central road to Marshall and the Southern road to Hillsdale and to pledge for payment the net proceeds of the public works.

The legislature in making this appropriation probably supposed that ample means were thus furnished for effecting the object intended; but the scrip then outstanding, which constituted a large portion of the receipts upon the works, greatly lessened the availability of their income. A great portion of the scrip issued had been withdrawn from circulation during the preceding year, and the opinion was entertained that the remainder would in like manner be withdrawn during the year then commencing and now brought to a close. The net proceeds of the works of internal improvement, however, constituted by far the greatest item of the sinking fund by which that species of indebtedness could be diminished, and the entire appropriation to another object would leave the scrip in circulation without any adequate fund for its immediate redemption. 2/

Such was the state of things presented to the board under this appropriation. They were in doubt whether the legislature designed they should use in the purchase of iron all the net proceeds of the public works, including scrip, or only such portion as should be received in specie funds. With a view to promote what they deemed the best interests of the state, they determined to contract, if possible, for the iron on such terms as would enable them to pay for it without making sacrifices on account of the depreciation of scrip, and, though a longer time may in consequence be required for making the payment, they believe they have effected that object. The whole quantity of iron requisite has been contracted for and the greater portion of it received. The sum of \$24,333 13 has been paid upon the purchase without any sacrifice, a part having been received in a par currency and the residue obtained by an exchange with other funds.— The remainder of the net proceeds, being scrip, has been deposited in the State Treasury and credited to the sinking fund.

The Southern road is now completed and in use from Monroe to Hillsdale, a distance of 68 miles. As, however, by reason of una-

voidable delays in the reception of the iron, the season was far advanced before its completion, and as the necessary locomotives and other stock could not be obtained until some time afterwards, the amount of receipts the past year will not afford correct data on which to predicate estimates hereafter.

The construction of the ship canal at Monroe, conducted by private enterprise, was not so far advanced in the early part of the season as to afford to vessels navigating the lakes an accessible harbor; and on this account the business of the road was also diminished. I have heretofore had occasion to call the attention of the legislature to the importance of a safe and convenient harbor at Monroe. Several years ago the general government commenced the construction of a ship canal near the mouth of the Raisin which was designed for that purpose; but having abandoned the work the citizens of Monroe, at their own expense, have re-commenced it, and, notwithstanding the magnitude of the undertaking, they have made considerable progress. It is, however, only from an appropriation by Congress that the original design can be completed and the consequent advantages fully realized.

It has been represented to the board of internal improvement, by petitions numerously signed, that the interests of the state would be promoted by continuing the use of the branch railroad from the Monroe depot to La Plaisance Bay. The board, however, under the joint resolution of the 8th of March last, determined to relinquish to the proprietors of the latter place, gratuitously, or at a nominal rent only, the use of this road until the ensuing spring, with a view of referring the subject to the decision of the legislature. The road is deemed to be no longer of any benefit to the state, but it is represented that the owners of the ware-house at La Plaisance Bay, if granted its gratuitous use for a period of years not less than five, would make it tributary to the southern road, and thereby increase the business and revenue of the latter. The subject is of sufficient importance to merit the investigation of the legislature.

Under the disadvantages alluded to, the whole receipts upon the Southern road, during the year ending November 30, 1843, were \$24,064 50, which have been expended in running the cars, repairs and construction of road, and in repairs and construction of cars.— The superintendent estimates the net proceeds to be \$7,906 85.

The Central railroad is yet completed only to Jackson, a distance from Detroit of eighty miles. The board, at the time of making their last report, hoped and expected to finish this road to Marshall before the close of the last fiscal year; but the extreme difficulty of obtaining timber for the superstructure, with the means put in their hands for the purpose, has caused great delay in the progress of the work. The grading can be effected for the pay offered, without much inconvenience, other than, perhaps, an increased price for the labor performed; but in the purchase of materials, of every description, necessary to finish the road, the board have encountered obstacles difficult to be overcome, and embarrassments of a most perplexing character. It should be borne in mind that, though the legislature has made appropriations, it has not, during the last two years, furnished a dollar in money towards the construction of any of our public works, and their accruing revenue had all been previously anticipated by the issue of scrip. The wonder then is, not that the board has done so little, but that it has been able to do so much.

The work upon the Central road between Jackson and Marshall, is, however, in such a state of forwardness that the board confidently believe they will be enabled to complete that portion of it the ensuing spring. The grading has also been let between Marshall and Kalamazoo, and considerable progress has already been made in the work. The principal engineer estimates that, to complete the grading and superstructure to the place last named, a further appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars will be required, and nearly an equal additional sum to purchase the iron necessary to finish the road.

The whole receipts upon this road the last year, were \$149,986 51, of which \$74,960 20 was expended for repairs, and running the cars, leaving net profits, \$75,026 31. Of the net profits, \$32,074 21, being scrip, was paid into the treasury and destroyed; \$24,333 13 paid on account of iron, and the remainder expended in the purchase of new locomotives and in the increase, otherwise, of the stock of the two roads.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 1, 1843, the board of internal improvement were authorized to complete the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal between the villages of Rochester and Frederick. Accordingly, the board advertised for proposals; but it being

made a condition that the work should not be let at a price exceeding the estimates of a competent engineer, and all the bids exceeding such estimates, the contracts could not be let, and the object of the act, consequently, could not be carried into effect.

The unusual high stage of water in the St. Joseph river, the last year, together with the unavailable character of the funds appropriated, have rendered it impracticable to make any improvement in the navigation of that stream.

The amount of unexpended appropriations from the internal improvement fund for which warrants will be issued, added to the amount of warrants already issued and outstanding, will equal the value, at the minimum price, of the unsold portion of the half million acres granted by Congress for purposes of internal improvement.

The revenue upon our public works the ensuing year will probably be greater than during the last, but the increase cannot now be estimated with accuracy. As already intimated the receipts upon the Southern railroad will be increased, but from want of means the necessary repairs have not hitherto been made and the road, in consequence, being in a bad condition, will require the expenditure of large sums to put it in a proper state for use. The stock also is insufficient and a considerable portion of its income must be used in building cars and furnishing machinery, indispensably necessary. For these purposes the whole estimated revenue of the Southern road will be required the ensuing year. The receipts upon the Central road, when finished to Marshall, will be also increased; but, as additional stock will then be required, a large amount of accruing revenue must be expended in its purchase.

In the scrip outstanding and the late purchase of railroad iron the net proceeds of all our public works have been fully anticipated until the first day of July 1845; after which period by the second section of "an Act to liquidate the public debt and to provide for the payment of the interest thereon and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1843, such net proceeds are appropriated to pay accruing interest on the bonds and other indebtedness of the state.

The report of the Board of Auditors will make you acquainted with their proceedings, under the "act providing for the final adjustment of all unsettled claims for damages growing out of the internal

improvements of the state," approved March 8, 1843. The Board have allowed claims on the several works as follows :

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Upon the Central railroad, | \$3,377 31 |
| “ “ Southern “ | 4,749 00 |
| “ “ Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, | 3,436 66 |
| “ “ Grand River canal, | 666 66 |

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Making an aggregate of | \$12,229 63 |
|------------------------|-------------|

for which certificates have been given and warrants upon the internal improvement fund issued by the Auditor General.

The Board of trustees, to whom has been committed the charge of the assets of the Michigan State Bank, have made a report of their proceedings, which will acquaint you with the condition of that fund. You will see that, at every step, they have met with obstacles and been embarrassed by difficulties. The attorneys, with whom a large amount of the assets had been deposited for collection previous to the organization of the board of trustees, refused to recognize their authority or to render to them an account alleging that the late Auditor General was their client, to whom they would render such statement as he should require on payment of costs. Proceedings in chancery were instituted against those gentlemen and a decision obtained favorable to the State. An appeal has been taken and the matter is now pending in the Supreme Court.

A bill had previously been filed by the Bank against the trustees and the late Auditor General, asking a specific performance of that part of the argument, entered into between the Bank and the commissioners on the part of the state, which was rejected by the act of February 7, 1842. A decision in that case was also made favorable to the state and an appeal therefrom taken to the supreme court where the case remains undecided.

A portion of the assets in question were, for collection, put into the hands of the late Attorney General, who, at the expiration of his term of office, refused to surrender them to the trustees, but on condition that his claim upon the state for professional services, amounting altogether to \$4,947 49, should first be paid. This claim is in addition to his salary, travelling expenses, and other necessary disbursements, all of which have been duly paid. He presented to the last legisla-

ture a part of the above claim, which, by an act approved March 6, 1843, was referred to the state treasurer, auditor general, and secretary of state, who allowed that portion of it which was for disbursements, on account of the state, and rejected what was for services, believing that the salary fixed by law was the only compensation that could be rendered without a special enactment. He, however, alleges that the law, defining the duties of attorney general and fixing his salary, makes no mention of the services he has performed and for which he has made an extra charge. This argument, however just, can only be addressed to the legislature which alone has the power to make appropriations of money.

The duties of attorney general having greatly increased, I am of opinion that the salary allowed by law does not afford a fair compensation to that officer for the services performed, and I do not hesitate to recommend its increase by an amount that will render his compensation equal to that of other state officers. Indeed there might be propriety in making such increase retrospective as regards the late incumbent ; but no officer, on the expiration of his term, can be justified under any pretext in withholding public property from his successor or from those to whose possession it is assigned by law, and it is well worthy of your consideration whether persons, so offending, should not thereby subject themselves to the penalty inflicted in cases of embezzlement from the state treasury or to the penalty for the unlawful use of public money provided in the act of February 10, 1842. The duties of no state officer are specifically enuumerated in all their details, and it will be a dangerous custom to permit public agents to take the law into their own hands, and, under pretext of extra services, to appropriate with impunity public property to private use.

From the collateral securities, taken from the Morris Canal and Banking Company, the sum of \$20,829 73 has been collected during the year, mostly from the mortgage upon the fixtures of the Long Island railroad company. The remainder of the securities are unavailable and deemed wholly worthless to the state.

The reports of the Auditor General and State Treasurer will make you acquainted with the condition of the finances of the state. To this subject your attention is particularly invited. The reports, it is believed, afford a full and accurate exposition of those important de-

partments of government; but if you require further and more detailed information, it will be communicated on your requisition. The legislature cannot, with too much care guard the public treasury.

The whole acknowledged indebtedness of the state on account of the five million loan, including \$200,000 loaned for the Allegan and Marshall and the Ypsilanti and Tecumseh Railroad companies with the interest for which new bonds have been issued, will be on the 1st day of July, 1845, altogether, \$2,987,005 27

The other outstanding bonds of the state are,

| | |
|---|----------------|
| For General fund, | 100,000 00 |
| For Penitentiary, | 60,000 00 |
| For delinquent taxes (originally \$31,000) | 27,000 00 |
| For University, | 100,000 00 |
| For Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Company, | 100,000 00 |
| For Palmyra and Jacksonburg Railroad Company, | 20,000 00 |
| Total, | \$3,394,005 27 |

The above constitutes the whole indebtedness of the state held abroad, and for which bonds have been issued. The bonds for the sum first named include interest to July 1, 1845. On the general fund, penitentiary, delinquent tax and university bonds, the interest has been mostly paid to this time. On the remaining bonds, being for \$120,000 issued for the companies named, the interest since July 1, 1841, remains mostly unpaid.

In addition to the above, the outstanding warrants upon the internal improvement fund amount to \$342,441 29, and by appropriations already made, will be increased to \$570,000 00; for payment of which, with the interest that has and may accrue, the state has no sufficient resource except the unsold portion of 500,000 acres of land granted by Congress in 1841, and by which it is hoped they may be paid.

On the acknowledged bonds of the state, the annual interest payable after July 1, 1845, by the terms of the act of March 8, 1843, will be \$205,440 30; and if the warrants issued and authorized to be issued upon the internal improvement fund be not paid by the lands of the state, the annual interest will be little less than \$240,000 00.

The amount of scrip outstanding, besides interest, is \$73,563 00, which is liable to be increased \$24,330 78, the amount of unpaid

warrants on the general fund, and will also be liable to be further increased by appropriations at the present session of the legislature.

About \$95,000 will be required to pay the balauce due for iron, purchased by direction of the act of 21st February last, for payment of which the net proceeds of the public works are pledged.

The general fund bonds, penitentiary bonds, and delinquent tax bonds, mentioned above, are properly payable from the general fund, so called, being the fund created and kept up by the annual state tax, and from which the expenses of the state government are paid. Excluding the two former, due at a future period, and including the latter, now due, the following is a true exhibit of the liabilities and resources of the general fund, on the 30th day of November last.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Due to university fund, | \$6,484 36 |
| primary school fund, | 32,226 23 |
| “ “ interest fund, | 7,216 63 |
| purchasers at sales in 1840, | 513 50 |
| for interest on general fund and penitentiary bonds, | 9,439 52 |
| for delinquent tax bonds in New York, | 27,000 00 |
| to owners of land for “surplus,” | 6,881 79 |
| for delinquent tax bonds to counties, | 37,123 67 |
| interest on “ “ estimated, | 3,000 00 |
| outstanding warrants on general fund, | 24,330 78 |
| do do primary school fund, | 9,019 00 |
| do do interest fund, | 80 50 |
| Total, | <u>\$163,315 98</u> |

RESOURCES.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Cash on hand, | \$39,352 55 |
| Balance due from counties, | 29,155 05 |
| Taxes and interest remaining uncollected | |
| in the auditor general's office, | <u>172,492 40</u> |
| | <u>241,000 00</u> |
| Excess of resources, | \$77,684 02 |

In addition to the actual liabilities of the general fund, above enumerated, may also be added the scrip in circulation, amounting, with the interest due, to more than the surplus of resources. The scrip is properly payable only from the net proceeds of the works of internal improvement; but, by special enactment, it is made redeema-

ble by the general fund, and all sums so redeemed remain still a charge upon such proceeds.

The exhibit shows the state of the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year; but, as the taxes of the current year will not be collected till a future period, the expenses of the government to be incurred, not enumerated in the above liabilities, must still be paid from the above mentioned resources, which cannot be made wholly available for some time to come. So that, by reason of outstanding scrip, accruing expenses, and unavailableness of means, the treasury will not be able to meet its liabilities the present year. Hence, you will see the necessity of enforcing a strict economy in every department, and of limiting appropriations to the indispensable wants of the government.

In some parts of the state, complaints are made of the inadequate compensation of jurors for their attendance at courts. The fee bill adopted in 1840, fixed their fees at one dollar for each day's attendance upon any court of record, and six cents a mile for travel; the amount to be paid out of the county treasury, on the certificate of the clerk of the court. The act of March 9, 1843, in relation to the issuing and return of venirens and payment of jurors, provides that each jury impanelled shall receive four dollars and fifty cents in each case, which, with travelling fees before allowed, shall be in full for the services of such jurors. It is understood that in some of the circuits it has been decided that the fees allowed by the last named act, were cumulative or in addition to those allowed under the former act, and in other circuits, that they constituted the only pay of jurors. A dollar a day for the attendance of jurors, is no more than an adequate compensation for their services, and it is worthy of your consideration whether the provision in the act of 1843, on the subject, should not be repealed, and that in the act of 1840, revived.

The construction of a ship canal around the falls of St. Mary was projected by the state in 1837, and appropriations in part made for that object. The required length of the canal is less than a mile and its cost estimated at \$112,544 80. Difficulties arising from the occupancy, by the troops of the general government, of a portion of the land through which the canal was to be excavated, prevented the commencement of the work at the time intended, and subsequent pecuni-

ary embarrassments made it necessary for the state to postpone indefinitely the undertaking. Recent explorations warrant the belief that large portions of the upper peninsula are well adapted to settlement and cultivation—that its soil is fertile and its climate mild and salubrious. It is also believed that other portions are valuable for their fisheries and for their mineral wealth. The construction of the projected canal is necessary to the developement of its resources; and should you believe the work to be national in its character, a representation to Congress of its importance may induce that body to take it in charge.

The general government from time to time has granted to the new states portions of the public lands to aid them in making internal improvements. Grants have been made to the states of Ohio and Indiana to aid in the construction of the Wabash and Erie canal and other public works, and to the state of Illinois for constructing a canal from lake Michigan to the navigable waters of the Mississippi. At the last session of Congress, a bill conferring on Michigan alternate sections of land in a strip ten miles wide on the lines of our most important public works, passed the Senate but was lost in the House.—Such a grant would be of vast importance to the state, and it is worthy of your consideration whether appropriate measures adopted by you might not aid in obtaining it. Justice requires that for the construction of works of internal improvement the same assistance should be extended to Michigan that has been conferred on her sister states.

JNO. S. BARRY.

.EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
Detroit, January 1, 1844. }

ANNUAL REPORT of the State Treasurer.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December 1st, 1843. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the requirements of law; I have the honor herewith to submit an abstract of the receipts and expenditures from the State Treasury, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th ult.

Schedule A exhibits a summary of the receipts and expenditures to or from the several funds, with which accounts are kept on the books of this office. The balance of cash on hand at the commencement of the fiscal year, as per last report, being \$70,522,29, and the excess of receipts over expenditures being \$15,267,26, leaves a balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year just closed, amounting to \$85,789,55.

Amongst the expenditures are included \$44,518 for treasury notes destroyed, which would have been increased \$15,000 or more, had not about that amount of those received as proceeds of the Central railroad, been hypothecated by direction of the Board of Internal Improvement, as collateral security for certain payments on account of railroad iron purchased for the extension of the Southern and Central railroads. A large portion of the other treasury notes on hand will undoubtedly never be required to be reissued, but are not destroyed, as holders of outstanding warrants on the general fund may at any moment demand, and under the act authorizing their issue, are entitled to receive these notes in payment of their warrants. Of the \$258,120 of treasury notes issued under the act of April, 1841, this leaves outstanding, and in the treasury, the sum of \$120,000, which, but for the causes above alluded to, might have been reduced to \$70,-

000 or \$80,000. As forming part of the expenditures, is also included the reduction of the delinquent tax bonds issued to counties from over \$109,000 to about \$37,000, and the redemption of \$4,000 of the delinquent tax stock, since the sales of land for taxes in October.

Schedule B gives the aggregate debit and credit transactions of each fund, for the further details of which the legislature are respectfully referred to the report of the Auditor General, in whose office auxiliary books are kept, as required by law, showing the condition of each specific appropriation, the several sources of revenue, and items of expenditure under appropriate heads.

The ledger balances to the debit and credit of the several funds or accounts, at the close of the fiscal year, are given in the subjoined statement marked C.

The accounts heretofore kept on the books of this office, with "State Bonds," as never being of any service in that form, and as leading at present to an erroneous exhibit of our state indebtedness, has been closed; and in lieu thereof, there has been prepared and is herewith submitted, marked D, a statement of our indebtedness on account of the five million loan, (including the two hundred thousand dollars for the Ypsilanti and Tecumseh, and Allegan and Marshall railroad companies, negotiated in connection therewith,) up to and including July 1st, 1845, to which time provision was made by an act of last winter, apparently satisfactory to all our bona-fide bond holders, for the payment of interest since the failure of the United States Bank, on the bonds issued for that loan, for which the state had received consideration, by the issue of bonds receivable after July 1, 1845, for public state lands, and redeemable after 1850; and appended thereto is a schedule of our other outstanding state stocks.

Of the bonds issuable under the above act, amounting in all to the sum of \$367,832,40, there have been issued and registered in this office, No's. 1 to 319, inclusive, generally of \$1,000 each, except for such fractions as the amount of each parcel of coupons surren-

dered, and the interest thereon, required, making an amount equal to \$316,648,80; and the coupons for a portion of the balance have been forwarded and are awaiting the preparation of the bonds. Of the original \$1,387,000 of five million loan bonds, sold by the Morris Canal company, as Agent of the state, to bona-fide purchasers, and specified by their numbers in the first section of the above mentioned act of last winter, \$3,000 are held by the U. S. War Department, in trust for certain Indian tribes; and the interest for 1842, and part of that for 1843, has been paid upon them, and will undoubtedly continue to be met from time to time, so that bonds for the coupons upon them will not be called for. And the U. States Bank, in addition to the \$3,813,000 of five million loan bonds delivered under the agreement for the purchase of the balance of the loan, hold also \$42,000 of the above \$1,387,000 paid for prior to that negotiation, which are all hypothecated by the bank with various houses in Europe, according to a schedule of the numbers and amounts given in a communication to the Executive in December last, and submitted to the last legislature:—and it is therefore uncertain whether new bonds for those \$42,000, or for the amount of the other bonds paid for and held by that bank, may be called for, but whether they are or not, is immaterial as to the amount of the real or acknowledged indebtedness of the state.

The interest for January and July last on the \$31,000 Delinquent Tax Stock originally issued, has been paid; and as previously stated, \$4,000 of the principal has been redeemed from the proceeds of the tax sales in October.

The interest on the \$36,000 of general fund stock, held by individuals, which fell due in May and Nov. last, has also been paid:—on the balance of this stock, amounting to \$64,000, which is held by the U. S. War Department, the interest for 1843, and a portion of that for Nov. 1842, remains unpaid.

Warrants have been issued under an act of last winter, making the interest on the penitentiary stock payable out of the general fund,

for the interest due in 1842 and 1843, on the first \$20,000 of that stock ; but there having been nothing for the time being but the treasury notes of 1841 to the credit of the general fund, wherewith to meet said warrants, they remain unpaid amongst the outstanding warrants on that fund.

The interest on the University stock, for the past fiscal year, has been paid under a law of last winter, directly for the state treasury, out of monies received to the credit of the University Interest fund, as it had been indirectly for the previous year, by instructions from the Board of Regents of the University. Although the income of the University fund is found ample for that purpose, and can always be relied upon to meet the interest on the loan of \$100,000 to the University, yet it is to be regretted that this absorbs so large a portion of the otherwise available means of that important institution.

The only state stocks, for which no provision has been made or means appear at present to exist for the payment of interest, are those issued in behalf of the Detroit and Pontiac, and Palmyra and Jacksonburg railroad companies. Liens upon the roads constructed by or belonging to said companies, and other collateral securities, were given to secure those loans, and provision made for the sale of the roads and franchises of each of said companies, in case of their failure to meet the payment of the principal or interest of their respective loans, when due; but by an act of Feb. 11, 1842, the former company were granted the privilege of four years, and the latter, two years, from the passage of the act to pay up their indebtedness on account of those loans; and as required by the same act, the collateral securities of the former company have been surrendered;—the conditions on which this was to be done, appearing to have been complied with. The interest since July 1841, on the Detroit and Pontiac Railroad Stock, and since May 1841, on the Palmyra and Jacksonburg stock, remains unpaid either by the companies or the state, except on \$8,000 of the former held by the Treasurer of the

United States for the Smithsonian fund, the interest on which for January and July 1842, and January 1843, has been paid by the state.

Appended to this report, marked E. is a table showing the aggregate amounts of warrants against the several funds outstanding on the 30th ult.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. ADAM,
State Treasurer.

(A.)

Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year commencing December 1st, 1842, and ending November 30th, 1843.

Receipts.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| General fund, * | \$30,197 39 |
| Delinquent tax fund, | 195,674 52 |
| Redemption account, | 528 90 |
| State building fund, | 1,156 25 |
| Primary school fund, | 14,125 60 |
| Primary school interest fund, | 19,406 56 |
| University fund, | 1,992 84 |
| University interest fund, | 7,284 32 |
| Internal Improvement Fund, | 99,257 08 |
| Sinking fund, | 32,333 36 |
| Unavailable fund, | 182 79 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$402,139 61 |

Expenditures.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| General fund, | \$75,923 50 |
| Delinquent tax fund, | 137,565 41 |
| Redemption account, | 15 40 |
| Contingent fund, | 472 23 |
| Library fund, | 17 38 |
| Geological fund, | 200 00 |
| Bank fund, | 182 79 |
| Primary school fund, | 2,545 53 |
| Primary school interest fund, | 20,878 26 |
| University fund, | 29 15 |
| University interest fund, | 7,396 55 |
| Internal Improvement fund, | 93,968 51 |
| Treasury notes, | 44,518 00 |
| Treasury notes interest, | 3,159 64 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$386,872 35 |

*The General Fund had not been credited for all that portion of state tax for 1842, paid by return of delinquent taxes to the office of the Auditor General, as at the commencement of the present fiscal year, in order to diminish the entries and transfers necessary in keeping the accounts as two separate funds on the general ledgers, the final result being the same, it was concluded to merge them into one general account.

(B.)

*Aggregate debits and credits to the several funds and accounts, for
fiscal year ending Nov. 30th, 1843.*

| 1843. | Cash. | DR. |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| To balance Nov. 30th, 1842, | | \$79,522 29 |
| To receipts to the several funds, Dec. 1, 1842,— Nov. 30, 1843, | | \$402,139 61 |
| | | <u>\$472,661 90</u> |
| 1843. | Cash. | CR. |
| By warrants, interest on stock, &c., paid Dec. 1, 1842—Nov. 30, 1843, | | \$886,872 35 |
| By balance on hand, | | 85,784 55 |
| | | <u>\$472,661 90</u> |
| 1843. | General Fund. | DR. |
| To cash, paid warrants, &c., Dec. 1, 1842—Nov. 30, 1843, | | \$75,923 50 |
| To contingent fund, transfer under act No. 79, 1843, | | 1,000 00 |
| To bank fund, paid warrant on this fund, | | 182 79 |
| To balance, | | 108,291 25 |
| | | <u>\$185,397 54</u> |
| 1843. | General Fund. | CR. |
| By balance Nov. 30th, 1842, | | \$10,327 48 |
| “ cash, received Dec. 1, 1842—Nov. 30, 1843, | | 30,197 39 |
| “ delinquent tax fund, for warrants paid from general fund, | | 134 50 |
| “ do this amount paid to credit of delinquent tax fund, | | 91 71 |
| “ do transfer under act No. 4, 1843, | | 15,000 00 |
| “ do office charges on taxes paid at this office, | | 3,337 76 |
| Carried forward, | | <u>\$59,078 48</u> |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$59,078 84 |
| " do to balance account delin- quent tax fund, | 124,973 22 |
| " state prison fund, to balance account, | 500 00 |
| " Internal improvement fund, for interest paid on Internal Improvement stock, | 41 27 |
| " do to meet warrants drawn on general fund, | 804 21 |

\$185,397 54

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1843. <i>Delinquent Tax Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash, paid warrants, | \$137,565 41 |
| " General fund, transfer per act No. 79, 1843, and for office charges, &c., | 18,553 97 |
| " do to balance account, | 124,973 22 |

\$281,092 60

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1843. <i>Delinquent Tax Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance Nov. 30th, 1842, | \$85,418 08 |
| " cash received Dec. 1, 1841—Nov. 30, 1843, | 195,674 52 |

\$281,092 60

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1843. <i>Redemption Account.</i> | DR. |
| To cash, paid warrant, | \$15 40 |
| " balance, | 513 50 |

\$528 90

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1843. <i>Redemption Account.</i> | CR. |
| By cash, for redemption of lands sold for taxes of 1840, | \$528 90 |

\$528 90

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| 1843. <i>Contingent Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash, paid warrants, | \$472 23 |
| " balance, | \$1,446 89 |

\$1,919 12

| | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1843. | <i>Contingent Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance Nov. 30th, 1842, | | \$805 24 |
| " general fund, transfer under act No. 79, 1843, | | 1,000 00 |
| " Internal improvement fund, paid towards locating state lands, &c., | | 113 89 |
| | | <u>\$1,919 12</u> |

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1843. | <i>Library Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash, paid warrant, | | \$17 38 |
| " balance, | | 3,078 34 |
| | | <u>\$3,095 72</u> |

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1843. | <i>Library Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance, Nov. 30th, 1842, | | <u>\$3,095 72</u> |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1843. | <i>State Prison Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To general fund, to-balance account, | | <u>\$500 00</u> |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1843. | <i>State Prison Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance Nov. 30th, 1842, | | <u>\$500 00</u> |

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1843. | <i>Geological Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash paid warrant, | | <u>\$200 00</u> |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1843. | <i>Geological Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance Nov. 30th, 1842, | | <u>\$200 00</u> |

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1843. | <i>State Building Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To balance, | | <u>\$2,727 44</u> |

| | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1843. | <i>State Building Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance, Nov. 30th, 1842, | | \$1,571 19 |
| " Cash, received Dec. 1, 1842—Nov. 30, 1843, | | 1,156 25 |
| | | <u>\$2,727 44</u> |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1843. | <i>Bank Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash, paid warrant, | | <u>\$182 79</u> |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1843. | <i>Bank Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By general fund, to meet warrant, | | <u>\$182 79</u> |
| 1843. | <i>Primary School Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash, paid Thos. Beals under act No. 106, | | |
| 1840, | | \$2,000 00 |
| " cash, paid warrant for taxes on forfeited school | | |
| lands, &c., | | 545 53 |
| " balance, | | 41,245 23 |
| | | <u>\$43,790 76</u> |
| 1844. | <i>Primary School Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance Nov. 30, 1842, | | \$29,665 16 |
| " cash, received Dec. 1, 1842—Nov. 30, 1843, | | \$14,125 60 |
| | | <u>\$43,790 76</u> |
| 1743. | <i>Primary School Interest Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash paid warrants, | | \$20,878 26 |
| " balance, | | 7,298 13 |
| | | <u>\$28,176 39</u> |
| 1843. | <i>Primary School Interest Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance Nov. 30, 1842, | | \$6,769 83 |
| " cash, received Dec. 1, 1842—Nov. 30, 1843, | | 19,405 56 |
| | | <u>\$26,176 39</u> |
| 1843. | <i>University Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash, paid taxes on forfeited university lands | | \$29 15 |
| " balance, | | 6,484 36 |
| | | <u>\$6,513 51</u> |
| 1843. | <i>University Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By balance, Nov. 30th, 1842, | | \$4,520 67 |
| " cash, received Dec. 1, 1842—Nov. 30, 1843, | | 1,992 84 |
| | | <u>\$6,513 51</u> |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1843. | <i>University Interest Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To cash, paid interest on stock, and treasurer university, | | <u>\$7,396 55</u> |
| 1843. | <i>University Interest Fund.</i> | DR. |
| By cash, received Dec. 1, 1842—Nov, 30, 1843, | | \$7,284 32 |
| “ balance, amount overdrawn, | | <u>112 23</u> |
| | | <u>\$7,396 55</u> |
| 1843. | <i>Internal Improvement Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To balance Nov. 30th, 1842, | | \$214,384 28 |
| “ cash, paid warrants, interest on stock, &c., | | 93,968 51 |
| “ general fund, for interest paid from, and war- rants drawn on this fund, | | 845 48 |
| To Contingent fund, part expenses locating state lands, | | 113 88 |
| To Attorney General, drafts transferred to trus- tees state assets, | | \$15,307 50 |
| To unavailable fund, transferred to trustees, &c., | | 1,830 95 |
| | | <u>\$326,450 58</u> |
| 1843. | <i>Internal Improvement Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By cash, warrants received from sale of state lands, assets, &c., | | \$99,257 08 |
| By sinking fund, credit balance of that fund transferred, | | 32,333 36 |
| By balance, | | <u>194,860 14</u> |
| | | <u>\$326,450 58</u> |
| 1843. | <i>Sinking Fund.</i> | DR, |
| To Internal Improvement, to balance account, | | <u>\$32,333 36</u> |
| 1843. | <i>Sinking Fund.</i> | DR, |
| By cash, received as proceeds of Central rail- road, | | 32,074 21 |
| Carried forward, | | <u>\$32,074 21</u> |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$32,074 21 |
| By cash, premium on money deposited in New York, | 247 15 |
| By cash, proceeds of uncurrent money left by G. W. Jermain, late treasurer, | 12 00 |
| | <u>\$32,333 36</u> |

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1843. <i>Treasury Notes.</i> | DR. |
| To this amount cancelled and destroyed, | \$44,518 00 |
| " balance, | 120,000 00 |
| | <u>\$164,518 00</u> |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1843. <i>Treasury Notes.</i> | CR. |
| By balance, Nov. 30th, 1843, | \$164,518 00 |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1843. <i>Treasury Notes Interest.</i> | DR. |
| To balance, Nov. 30th, 1842, | \$7,163 58 |
| " interest paid Dec. 1, 1842—Nov. 30, 1843, | 3,159 64 |
| | <u>\$10,323 22</u> |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1843. <i>Treasury Notes Interest.</i> | CR. |
| By balance, | \$10,323 22 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1843. <i>Attorney General.</i> | DR. |
| To this amount drafts in hands for collection, | \$15,307 50 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1843. <i>Attorney General.</i> | CR. |
| By Internal Improvement fund, transferred to trustees state assets, | \$15 307 50 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1843. <i>Unavailable Fund.</i> | DR. |
| To balance, Nov. 30th, 1842, | \$2,013 74 |

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1843. <i>Unavailable Fund.</i> | CR. |
| By cash, this amount made available, | \$183 70 |
| " Internal Improvement fund, transferred as state assets, &c., | 1,830 05 |
| | <u>\$2,013 74</u> |

(C.)

*Ledger Balances on State Treasurer's Books, Nov. 30, 1843.***DR.**

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Cash, | \$85,789 55 |
| University interest fund, | 112 23 |
| Internal Improvement fund, | \$194,860 14 |
| Treasury notes, interest, | 10,323 22 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$291,085 14</u> |

CR.

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| General Fund, | \$108,291 25 |
| Redemption account, | 513 50 |
| Contingent fund, | 1,446 89 |
| Library fund, | 3,078 34 |
| State Building fund, | 2,727 44 |
| Primary School fund, | 41,245 23 |
| Primary school interest fund, | 7,298 13 |
| University fund, | 6,484 36 |
| Treasury notes, | 120,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$291,085 14</u> |

(D.)

State Indebtedness on account of Five Million Loan, including Interest Bonds, and interest to July 1, 1845.

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Bonds sold by Morris Canal Co., as Agent of the state, and paid for, specified by numbers and amounts in section 1, Act No. 73, Laws of 1843, | \$1,387,000 00 |
| Bonds issuable under above act for interest on above, to July 1, 1845, | 367,832 40 |
| Carried forward, | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$1,754,832 40</u> |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Brought forward, | | \$1,754,832 40 |
| Amount paid by U. S. Bank and Morris Canal Co. on the \$3,813,000 delivered to them under agreement for purchase of balance of five million loan, (including the \$200,000 issued for the Ypsilanti and Tecumseh, and Allegan and Marshall Railroad companies,) deducting damages claimed under act No. 60 and joint resolution No. 28, 1842, | | 955,960 25 |
| Interest for same, to July 1, 1845, as per act No. 73, 1843, | | 253,520 66 |
| Amount received from Morris Canal Co., assets, June, 1843, | \$19,874 73 | |
| Interest on same to July 1, 1845, | 2,464 34 | |
| | <hr/> | 22,339 07 |
| Amount received from Morris Canal Co., assets, Oct. 1843, | \$955 00 | |
| Interest on same to July 1, 1845, | 97 89 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,052 89 |
| Total due on five million loan, so called, to July 1, 1845,* | | <hr/> <u>\$2,987,725 27</u> |

Other Outstanding State Stocks.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| General fund stock, | \$100,000 |
| Penitentiary stock, | 60,000 |
| Delinquent tax stock, (originally \$31,000) | 27,000 |
| University stock, | 100,000 |
| Detroit and Pontiac Railroad stock, | 100,000 |
| Palmyra and Jacksonburg Railroad stock, | 20,000 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$407,000 |

* From bonds issuable under act No. 78, 1843, and total due on five million loan, should be deducted \$730 for interest on \$3,000, five million loan bond held by U. S. War Department, part of which has been paid, and the balance of which will be met or arranged from time to time, as it falls due.

E.

Warrants Outstanding Nov. 30th, 1843.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Internal Improvement fund, | \$342,441 29 |
| General fund, (including state prison and delin- quent tax funds,) | 24,330 78 |
| Primary school fund, | 9,019 00 |
| Primary school interest fund, | 80 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$375,871 57</u> |

ANNUAL REPORT of the Auditor General.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, November 30th, 1843. }

The undersigned has the honor to submit to the Legislature as required by law, the following Report :

In reviewing the transactions of this department and submitting the results of the fiscal year which has just closed, it may not be amiss to state that the amount of business done in the office has greatly exceeded that of any former year. The return of delinquent taxes from the counties for the years 1841 and 1842, and the sale of lands for 1839 and 1840, have involved an amount of labor in carrying out the details, which cannot be correctly estimated by one not conversant therewith.

The drawing of warrants in small sums, in order to meet the wants of contractors on our public works, also adds to the duties of the office, nearly or quite equal to the services of one clerk.

A large extra force has been requisite to accomplish the business, consequent upon the sales of lands delinquent for taxes, the expense of which has been charged upon the lands advertised.

In no public office in the Union with which I am acquainted, is so much labor and unceasing application requisite, and actually obtained, for so small an aggregate compensation. The growing importance and amount of business to be done, involving titles to the real estate of the country, render it of the first moment to secure in this department experienced clerks of known and tried qualifications, accustomed to faithful and patient application.

A deputy and two principal clerks should be secured, who should be paid a salary at least equal to that which they could obtain in other avocations, and with which they might feel satisfied to continue for a series of years. They are paid by the office charges collected, and believing that time, economy and sound policy indicates its necessity.

I earnestly recommend an increase of their salaries to an amount that shall be adequate to secure the requisite service, and furnish a just remuneration therefor.

Such additional force as may be required, can readily be procured at salaries not exceeding five hundred dollars, and it is the rule of the office to pay in proportion to the services rendered, which is at sometimes at less rates.

The sales of lands for taxes have brought to light, many errors in assessments and returns, which it has been necessary to correct by charging the respective counties. The law of last winter authorized the county treasurers to receive taxes after their return here, which renders monthly debits to the counties necessary—all these entries constitute a credit to the general fund, the county accounts being balanced into this fund. But the items thus charged are furnished by the delinquent tax fund, and the consequence is an erroneous showing of the finances of the state. The difficulty of making current corrections and keeping up the distinction between the general fund, and delinquent tax fund, has led to the abandonment of the latter fund upon the books, and the transfer of the same to the general fund. As all the claims upon the delinquent tax fund will doubtless be met during the current fiscal year, no embarrassment will be experienced by the transfer, all the auxiliary accounts heretofore kept being continued. This is done not only to simplify the books and lessen the expense of the office, but to present a more comprehensive statement of the finances of the state, in a manner easily understood. For this reason the liabilities heretofore reported as belonging to the delinquent tax fund are placed to the general fund in the estimates for 1844.

The general fund was overdrawn at the date of last report,

\$7,161 78

Warrants have issued on account of this fund during the year, as follows:

For salaries of public officers, see abstract marked

16,736 03

A.,
For publishing laws, Journals and Documents of 1843,

3,256 19

Carried forward,

\$27,154 00

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$27,154 00. |
| For paper for printing, | 2,496 69 |
| “ expense of legislature, 1843, | 19,484 26 |
| “ inspectors of brigades, | 128 00 |
| “ postage, public offices, | 584 93 |
| “ interest on general fund warrants, | 850 70 |
| “ do do do do and penitentiary bonds, | 7,360 48 |
| “ Geological survey | 220 47 |
| “ Clerks to Auditor, | 1,500 00 |
| “ do “ Treasurer, | 486 30 |
| “ do “ Secretary of State, | 274 66 |
| “ district canvass, | 313 71 |
| “ wolf bounties, | 810 00 |
| “ Coroners fees, | 36 95 |
| “ expense of state prison, | 11,649 48 |
| “ do “ Supreme Court, | 179 62 |
| “ do “ Court of Chancery, | 370 04 |
| “ rent of Auditor and Treasurer's office, | 64 52 |
| “ transfer to contingent fund, per act 1843, | 1,000 00 |
| “ witnesses, per act of April 1839, | 4 00 |
| “ furniture for Secretary of States office | 129 63 |
| “ do “ Adjutant General's office, | 100 00 |
| “ do “ Auditor General and state treas- urer's office | 122 28 |
| “ maps per act of 1840, | 1,110 00 |
| “ sundry persons on account of state prison, per act February 1842, | 750 77 |
| “ grant of lands from United States, selecting in part, | 228 00 |
| “ Toledo war, | 137 36 |
| “ clerks, land office, | 609 69 |
| “ outstanding claim against bank fund, paid in 1843, | 182 79 |
| “ expenses board of State Auditors, | 89 66 |
| Carried forward, | <hr/> \$78,428 99 |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$76,428 99 | |
| For stationery for public officers, | 437 00 | |
| “ appropriation to C. C. Parks, | 22 00 | |
| “ do Z. Platt, | 67 25 | |
| “ do A. M. Gould, | 328 38 | |
| “ Distribution of laws, | 87 50 | |
| “ Sundry persons act March 9, 1843, | 9,424 92 | |
| “ furniture, stationery and maps for Land Office, | 478 49 | |
| “ John Van Fossen part am't awarded by auditors appointed by Wayne co. Circuit court, restored to this fund by transfer from internal improvement fund, | 804 21 | |
| “ appropriation 1842, S. Kimball, | 100 00 | |
| | | <hr/> \$90,178 74 |

The following amounts have been received to the credit of this fund :

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| For state tax, in part, | \$28,463 67 | |
| “ specific taxes, | 722 93 | |
| “ Brokers license, | 187 50 | |
| “ pedlars do, | 300 00 | |
| “ grass in yard at Capitol, | 3 00 | |
| “ transfer internal improvement fund paid Van Fossen, | 804 21 | |
| “ banks specific tax, | 600 00 | |
| “ transfer from delinquent tax fund per act 1843, | 15,000 00 | |
| “ J. Goodwin, sundries | 2 00 | |
| “ delinquent tax charges, received at the office during 1843, | 3,337 76 | |
| “ this amount for balance of delinquent tax fund, transferred, | 124,718 14 | |
| | | <hr/> \$174,139 21 |
| Balance to the credit of general fund, | | <hr/> \$63,060 47 |

Brought forward,

\$83,960 47

Estimated Receipts.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------------|
| Balance due from counties per abstract (B.) | \$29,155 05 | |
| Bank specific tax and pedlars and brokers license, | 1,200 00 | |
| Delinquent tax charges receivable at this office, | 3,000 00 | |
| Estimated receipts for delinquent taxes, interest and redemption of lands bid in by the state, | 106,644 95 | |
| | | <u>140,000 00</u> |
| | | \$223,960 47 |

Liabilities of General Fund.

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Due sundry persons per act Nov. 14, 1835, | \$43 54 | |
| " " March 28, '36, | 8 04 | |
| " " July 26, '36, | 28 01 | |
| " " March 23, '37, | 51 75 | |
| " " June 22, '37, | 36 65 | |
| " " December 30, '37, | 11 38 | |
| " " April 6, '38 | 70 53 | |
| " " April 20, '39, | 205 13 | |
| " " April 1, '40, | 37 50 | |
| " " April 13, '41, | 45 91 | |
| " " February 17, '42, | 24 45 | |
| " " March 9, '43, | 111 50 | |
| Interest on general fund and penitentiary bonds past due, | 9,439 52 | |
| to become due in 1844, | 9,600 00 | |
| expenses of state prison, | 10,000 00 | |
| salaries of public officers and clerks, | 19,000 00 | |
| bounty on wolves, | 850 00 | |
| legislature including printing, | 12,000 00 | |
| miscellaneous items, | 3,000 00 | |
| Carried forward, | \$64,563 91 | \$223,960 47 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Brought forward, | \$64,563 91 | \$223,960 47 |
| delinquent tax stock due, | 27,000 00 | |
| do bonds to counties, | 37,123 67 | |
| interest on do say | 5,000 00 | |
| Delinquent tax surplus, | 6,881 79 | \$140,562 37 |

Estimated balance to the credit of this

fund, November 30th, 1844, \$83,391 10

It will be noticed that the amount paid from the general fund during the year, is larger by some eight thousand dollars than the estimate. This is accounted for by the increased amounts appropriated by the last legislature, the disastrous fire at the state prison, increasing the expenses thereof; and by charging the fund with sundry items under the direction of the legislature not heretofore chargeable to it, nor estimated as liabilities. The uncertainty of estimated expenditures arises chiefly from the fact, that the length of the legislative session and the amount of appropriations cannot be foreseen. It is believed that some small appropriations heretofore made, such as for printing paper and paper for public officers, will not be necessary; as by authority of existing enactments, the secretary of state has made the necessary purchases during the past year, which have been paid and included in the foregoing.

The estimated charges for conducting the state government including current interest on the general fund, and penitentiary bonds and expenses of state prison, are \$54,450. This amount is estimated to be sufficient for the economical administration of the government and when the interest in arrear on account of the above bonds—being \$9,439,52—is paid, and the state prison building so far completed that the labor of the convicts may be applied for their support, it is hoped that the amount may be farther reduced. But should the session of the legislature be protracted or unforeseen appropriations be made, this estimate will be found too low.

It will be seen by reference to statement (C) appended, that the

aggregate state tax assessed for 1843, (Chippewa county from which no return has been made, excepted,) is \$55,336,43 :—less by \$2,-855,89 than to 1842, notwithstanding a larger amount of *personal* property is liable for taxation under the present provisions of law than under those of 1842. If the estimated value of the aggregate taxable property of the state has reached its minimum, the present ratio of taxation will be sufficient for all the legitimate wants of the general fund.

An alteration of the law so as to require the agent of the state prison to pay the expenses of sheriffs in conveying prisoners to the state prison, would enable sheriffs to get their accounts without the expense of sending them to this office, and might lessen the public charges for this duty, as the circumstances attending each case would be better known to the agent, and unreasonable accounts disallowed.

The Internal Improvement Fund was overdrawn at

last report,

\$476,756 95

Charge to this fund during the year on

| | |
|--|--------------|
| account of central railroad, | \$129,774 97 |
| Southern railroad, | 21,731 67 |
| Northern railroad, | 300 08 |
| Clinton canal, | 8,676 04 |
| Grand River salt springs, | 2,597 33 |
| Tittabawassee do do | 435 00 |
| Improvement of Grand, Maple and Kal. rivers | 737 69 |
| Iron contract, | 5,367 21 |
| Detroit and Grand river road, | 595 86 |
| Part expenses of selecting lands granted by United States, | 812 30 |
| For interest on internal improvement fund warrants, | 2,877 79 |
| Canal Grand River Rapids, | 6 00 |
| Morris canal assets, expense collecting, | 128 27 |
| Baldwin, Vail and Hufty, paid on their claim for locomotives, | 5,987 82 |

Carried forward

\$180,028 03 \$476,756 95

| | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$180,028 03 | \$476,756 95 |
| Internal improvement collecting account for sundry demands heretofore credited this fund now placed in hands of trustees for collection, | 17,064 95 | |
| Sinking fund, for amount paid interest on \$3000 bonds held by the U. S. in trust due January and July 1842, | 180 00 | |
| Ditto on \$8000 Detroit and Pontiac railroad stock, due January and July 1842, | 480 00 | |
| Loss on counterfeit money, | 73 50 | |
| Expense collecting 5 per ct fund, | 8 88 | |
| Part interest on above \$3000 bonds due January 1843, | 41 27 | |
| Interest due 1st January 1843 on above Detroit and Pontiac R. R. stock, | 240 00 | |
| Loss on altered warrants received for int. improvement lands, | 288 00 | |
| | <hr/> 1,311 65 | \$198,404 63 |
| | | <hr/> \$675,161 59 |

Receipts during the year 1843.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------|
| First instal't upon U. S. (distribution act,) | \$8,567 82 | |
| Second do do do do | 1,161 75 | |
| United States five per cents, | 1,377 93 | |
| Internal improvement lands (sold) | 56,787 43 | |
| Morris Canal assets collected, | 20,955 00 | |
| John Van Fossen balance old account, | 203 01 | |
| Michigan State Bank assets collected, | 11,471 63 | |
| Southern R. R. for building sold at Hillsdale, | 149 44 | |
| Transfer from Hicks & Co account to iron contract account, | 3,450 00 | |
| do from southern to central railroad to correct books, | 100 04 | |
| | <hr/> \$104,224 05 | \$675,161 59 |
| Carried forward, | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Brought forward, | \$104,224 05 | \$675,161 58 |
| Sundries charged central railroad internal improvement office not before entered on books of this office, | 3 10 | |
| Sundries charged southern railroad do do as above, | 838 57 | |
| Sundries charged Clinton canal, do do | 441 07 | |
| Detroit and Grand River Road, to correct books, | 20 00 | |
| Sinking fund for this amount, | | |
| Avails of receipts of Wayne Co. | | |
| Bank, | 12 00 | |
| Premium on money deposited in New York, | 247 15 | |
| Tolls central railroad, | 32,074 21 | \$32,333 36 |
| | | \$137,860 15 |
| Showing amount overdrawn, | | \$537,801 43 |
| The amount of warrants outstanding is, | | \$342,441 29 |
| The last balance against the sinking fund was | | 752,219 16 |
| Present deficit is | | 721,197 45 |
| The receipts upon the central railroad, | | \$149,986 51 |
| Amount remaining in hands of T. W. Wells commissioner per last report, | | 2,064 09 |
| | | \$152,050 60 |
| Disbursements for running expenses and repairs, | \$74,960 74 | |
| Purchase of iron, | 24,333 13 | |
| Locomotives, | 7,374 58 | |
| New cars, | 11,498 53 | |
| Construction, | 1,809 41 | |
| Balance carried to sinking fund | 32,074 21 | \$152,050 60 |
| Receipts upon the southern railroad amount to | | \$24,064 50 |
| In hands of J. H. Cleveland superintendent at last report | | 195 81 |
| | | \$24,260 31 |
| Disbursements during the year | | 24,260 79 |
| Balance due J. H. Cleveland sup't., | | 48 |

The unexpended appropriation on the St. Marie Canal has been withdrawn per act of 1841.

The different public works have been credited with the several appropriations of land and special appropriations to meet claims made at last session, and the following unexpended balances remain, viz :

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Clinton canal, | \$17,485 84 |
| Central Railroad, | 196,218 19 |
| Northern Railroad, | 40,041 29 |
| Grand River salt springs, | 5,028 27 |
| Tittabawassee do do | 2,001 57 |
| Improvement Grand, Maple and Kalamazoo rivers, | 6,778 57 |
| Detroit and Grand River road, | 1,201 34 |
| Canal Grand River Rapids, | 24,780 64 |
| Havre branch railroad, | 19,047 66 |
| St. Joseph river, | 26,165 69 |
| Saginaw turnpike, | 44 09 |
| Northern turnpike, | 30,000 00 |
| Southern railroad overdrawn, | \$363 05 |

Treasury Notes,

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Whole amount issued, | \$258,120 00 |
| do do burned, | 188,120 00 |
| Balance, | \$120,000 00 |
| Of this sum there is now in the treasury counted as cash, | 46,437 00 |
| Leaving outstanding and in circulation, | <u>\$73,563 00</u> |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Total paid for interest on treasury notes to date which is a liability of the internal improvement fund. | <u>\$10,323 22</u> |
|--|--------------------|

Delinquent Tax Fund,

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Credit balance per last report, | \$84,869 88 |
| Amount of taxes received at this office, | 76,367 40 |
| Delinquent tax interest, | 16,262 44 |
| Carried forward, | <u>\$177,519 72</u> |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Brought forward, | \$177,519 72 |
| Amount of charges received at this office, | 3,337 76 |
| Expenses of sales, | 3,305 46 |
| Received from sundry treasurers avails of sales reported to date, | 96,299 75 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$280,462 69 |

Warrants have been drawn as follows :

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Taxes refunded correction of errors, | 1,080 69 |
| Interest, do do do | 597 29 |
| charges, do do do | 18 43 |
| Surplus, do paid owners of land, | 1,746 23 |
| Delinquent tax bonds to counties, | 72,137 00 |
| do do stock, | 4,000 00 |
| Interest on two last items, | 10,178 89 |
| Refunded for correction of errors expenses sales 1842 and paid do for 1843, | 24,751 14 |
| Collected here and paid over to counties for county and township purposes, | 22,897 12 |
| Transfer to general fund per act January 17th 1843, | 15,000 00 |
| Transfer to general fund for charges received at this office in 1843, | 3,337 76 |
| Balance merged in general fund, | 124,718 14 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$280,462 69 |

Redemption Account.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Amount received to redeem lands sold for taxes of 1840, | \$528 90 |
| do paid to purchasers, | 15 40 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance in treasury, | \$513 50 |

Owing to various causes but principally to the amount of business to be done, some of the county treasurers did not make their returns of sales as promptly as was expected, and the treasurer of Ottawa county has made no return. The distribution of the amounts received by them to the different accounts, "taxes," "interest" and "charges," could not be done in time for this report, although the work is in such a state of forwardness that a supplemental report will

soon be ready and will be transmitted. This is much regretted, but the utmost energy of the department has been put forth to accomplish it so far as returns have been received, and the treasurer of Ottawa has also been urged to forward his returns.

It will be seen that the amount which has been paid into the treasury received before and at the sales by the county treasurers is \$96,299 75. The treasurer of Shiawassee acknowledges the receipt of about \$1,900 which has not been paid :—his office having been robbed of that sum as is alleged during the sale.

By the present provisions of law, the sales have been made in a manner quite satisfactory, and a large proportion of the land has been purchased by individuals. Some few plats of village property, which are wholly, or nearly unimproved, have been struck off to the state, for both the years 1839 and 1840.

It is presumed that most of the sales of farming lands to the state for 1840 will be redeemed, and many applications are made to redeem those sold to the state for 1838 and 1839. It should be borne in mind, that taxes may continue to be assessed on lands bid in for the state, as well as upon those purchased by individuals: for this reason and to obviate other difficulties, it is respectfully suggested that the interests of the state would be promoted by the enactment of a law authorizing:

1st. The redemption of all lands bid in by the state for any year until the 1st October next.

2d. Authorizing the state treasurer to redeem such parcels for 1840, as were bid in by the state for 1839, and sold to individuals for 1840.

3d. Providing for the transfer of any undivided portions of land held by the state under tax sale, for other undivided portions which are held by individuals, of parcels in which the state also holds undivided interests. Cases of this kind have been presented when it is evident the interest of the state would be advanced by an exchange.

4th. Providing for the sale at public auction of all lands and all interests in lands acquired at tax sales, which shall on the 1st of October next remain vested in the state; at which time all right of redemption will have ceased.

5th. Postponing the sales of lands delinquent for taxes of 1843, to October 1845. The necessity of this alteration has become apparent from the experience of the past year, the labor necessary to prepare for, and conduct the sale for two years, being as great as can be economically performed in a single year. This position is further strengthened by the probability that the quantity of land offered for two years taxes, will fully equal the demand, and a larger quantity offered would only result in possessing the state of the title to such quantities as shall be offered beyond the demand from individuals.

It is worthy of inquiry whether measures might not be adopted to vacate such village plats as are not worth the taxes assessed upon them while remaining as villages; as all past experience shows that a value is placed on village property by the assessors, much higher than the same land would be valued for farming purposes. Such only are referred to as have been almost, if not entirely abandoned by the owners and suffered to be bid in for the state.

Convenience and economy also require an alteration in the time of the annual meeting of the supervisors to the third or fourth Monday of October, in order to give the county treasurers time to conclude the sales and make their returns; and still be able to meet the board of supervisors. Provision should also be made for the examination of the township treasurer's returns of delinquent taxes, by some other officer in the absence of the supervisor. The examination and certificate of comparison may be made by the the county treasurer in the absence of the supervisor, and thus prevent the rejection of whole townships for the want of this certificate.

Primary School Fund.

| | | |
|--|---------|-------------|
| Balance on hand at last report, | | \$18,646 16 |
| Amount collected during the year, | | 14,085 60 |
| Received for this amount cancelled on warrant due to Thomas Beals, | | 2,000 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$34,731 76 |
| Paid on claim of Thomas Beals, | 2000 00 | |
| do taxes assessed for 1838 and 1839 on | | |
| lands since forfeited, | 505 53 | |
| | <hr/> | 2,505 53 |
| Balance on hand | | <hr/> |
| | | \$32,226 23 |

Primary School Interest Fund.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Balance in treasury at last report, | \$7,881 03 | |
| Received during the year, | 19,398 77 | |
| | <hr/> | 27,279 80 |
| Distributed to sundry counties, | 19,292 17 | |
| Interest on Thos. Beals warrant, | 770 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 20,062 17 |
| Leaving a balance of | | <hr/> <hr/> \$7,217 63 |

University Fund.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------------------|
| Balance to credit of this fund Nov. 30, | | |
| 1842, | \$4,520 67 | |
| Amount received during the year, | 1,992 84 | |
| | <hr/> | \$6,513 51 |
| Warrants issued in payment of taxes, | | 29 15 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Balance in the treasury, | | <hr/> <hr/> \$6,484 36 |

University interest Fund.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Amount received during the year, | \$7,284 32 |
| Warrants have issued for | 7,396 55 |
| | <hr/> |
| Leaving this fund overdrawn, | <hr/> <hr/> \$112 23 |

State Building Fund.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Balance in treasury at last report, | \$1,571 19 |
| Received during the year, | 1,156 25 |
| | <hr/> |
| Amount to credit of this fund, | <hr/> <hr/> \$2,727 44 |

Library Fund.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Balance in treasury Nov. 30, 1842, | \$3,095 72 |
| Warrant issued for | 17 38 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance in treasury, | <hr/> <hr/> \$3,078 34 |

In order to prevent the alienation of primary school and university lands, for taxes assessed upon them while in the hands of purchasers who have since forfeited them, the primary school fund has paid \$505 53, and the university fund \$29 15. These amounts were for

1838 and 1839. The amounts assessed for 1840, 1841, 1842 and 1843 must also be provided for during the current year, as any legislation which may be had cannot defeat the counties of their right to taxes already assessed. In again calling the attention of the legislature to the subject, I would most respectfully suggest that it appears to me unsafe to permit these lands to be taxed until they are paid for; but the amount of interest held in them by the purchaser may be taxed as personal property, and collected of the owner or occupant. Where they are purchased and partial payments only made by non-residents, and not occupied or improved, they could not of course under this view, be taxed.

State Prison Fund.

By an appropriation of last session the amount overdrawn on this fund was paid by the general fund.

Contingent Fund.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Balance to the credit of this fund at last report, | \$805 24 |
| Transferred from internal improvement fund, paid for selecting internal improvement lands, grant from United States, | 105 00 |
| Do for expenses of treasurer in collecting five per cent fund, | 8 88 |
| Transferred from general fund per appropriation, | 1,000 00 |
| | <hr/> \$1,919 12 |

Warrants have been issued upon the Governor's order
as follows :

| | |
|--|---------|
| To T. Rowland for postage for Executive Secretary of State, Auditor and Treas- urer's offices, | \$36 08 |
| W. C. Pease for services in Executive office | 15 00 |
| Geo. Combs for repairs of Governor's room, | 4 87 |
| J. M. Welch for services in Executive office | 15 00 |
| W. A. Butler do do in Auditor Gen- eral's office, | 23 29 |

| | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Carried forward, | <hr/> \$94 24 | <hr/> \$1,919 12 |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|

| | | |
|---|---------|-------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$94 24 | \$1,919 12 |
| A. S. Bagg stationery and blanks executive office, | 29 45 | |
| J. J. Adam expenses to land office to collect five per cent fund, | 8 88 | |
| James Goodale for sawing wood at capitol, | 2 00 | |
| D. Houghton for surveying salt spring lands, Kent county, | 21 62 | |
| R. Cartwright sawing wood at capitol, | 4 88 | |
| L. Cavalli, | 25 00 | |
| W. T. Pease transportation of books, | 2 60 | |
| T. F. Broadhead do do | 75 | |
| P. Bartley, do arms, | 50 | |
| E. Fleming for work at capitol, | 75 | |
| E. Williams transportation of muskets, | 3 81 | |
| V. L. Bradford appearance in two suits for state, | 40 00 | |
| E. Williams transportation of arms, | 29 21 | |
| O. Newberry do do | 16 75 | |
| D. Houghton expenses at Tittabawassee salt springs, | 48 61 | |
| New York Evening Post, | 60 62 | |
| J. J. Adam for contingent expenses of Auditor General and state treasurer's office, | 82 58 | \$472 23 |
| Leaving a balance of | | <u>\$1,446 89</u> |

Land Office.

The Hon. Digby V. Bell was appointed commissioner of the land office, under the act to organize said office as a bureau of this department. A system of book keeping was adopted embracing all the checks which under the law seemed admissible, and Mr. Bell entered upon the duties of the office at an early day, and has prosecuted them with a vigor, energy and sound judgment that has left little for this

department to do. An independent report from the commissioner is prepared to which the legislature are respectfully referred.

By the 31st section of the law, the Auditor General "is required to report to the next legislature such modifications and alterations of this act as shall appear to him to be necessary checks upon the business transactions of said office." This duty is rendered imperative by the terms of the law, and the following suggestions which must be plain and obvious to all are therefore submitted. No adequate check upon a public officer receiving portions of the public revenue can be devised, that does not embrace the concurrent or simultaneous action of a distinct, independent department. His receipts should in all cases be charged to him by an independent officer, and be countersigned before they operate as receipts or acquittances in favor of the holder.

Any other check must resolve itself into a dependence upon his own integrity and faithfulness which though often adequate, are sometimes most unfortunately found insufficient to prevent serious loss to the public. Where there exists no certain and absolute check, injustice is often done to the honest and faithful officer by unfounded suspicions, the falsity of which it is very difficult to demonstrate. If it is deemed advisable to establish a certain and undoubted check upon the transactions of the land office, the *alternative* is presented of establishing another independent office at the place of its location, to be a branch of the state treasury, at which all payments must be made on the certificates of the commissioner, or of removing that office to the seat of Government and requiring all payments to be made to the state treasurer, whose receipts are countersigned and charged to him by the Auditor General. The legislature must therefore choose between the expense of creating a new office, and the inconvenience to our citizens of a removal of the land office to Detroit, or continue the present system, devoid as it is of adequate checks. The annual report of the agent of the state prison is printed separately this year for the purpose of appropriate distribution, he being required to transmit a copy to each of the prisons in the United States.

I have prepared a statement of the domestic debt of the state except the outstanding warrants on the internal improvement fund, (marked D.) which shows the ability of the general fund to meet most of

these liabilities, although they are not all properly chargeable thereon. The internal improvement fund should contribute \$141,563 to this object. Other statements are annexed which will sufficiently explain themselves.

All which is respectfully submitted,

C. G. HAMMOND,
Auditor General.

A.

Abstract of Salaries paid public officers during the fiscal year.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Governor, | \$1,500 00 |
| Secretary of State, | 1,000 00 |
| Auditor General, | 1,000 00 |
| State Treasurer, | 1,000 00 |
| George Morell, Judge, | 1,278 93 |
| E. Ransom, " | 1,500 00 |
| C. W. Whipple, " | 1,500 00 |
| A. Felch, " | 1,500 00 |
| B. F. H. Witherell, " | 500 00 |
| Chancellor, | 1,500 00 |
| Attorney General, | 523 29 |
| State Geologist, | 1,250 00 |
| State Topographer, | 1,000 00 |
| Superintendent Public Instruction, | 650 00 |
| Adjutant General, | 367 15 |
| Commissioner of Land Office, | 666 66 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$16,736 03 |

(B.)

Statement of balances due to, and by the several counties, November 30th, 1843.

| | DR. | CR. |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Allegan, | | \$2,301 40 |
| Barry, | | 3,390 15 |
| Branch, | | 799 96 |
| Berrien, | | 831 84 |
| Calhoun, | \$2,889 86 | |
| Cass, | 1,618 05 | |
| Chippewa, | 365 49 | |
| Clinton, | | 3,117 84 |
| Eaton, | | 2,118 01 |
| Genesee, | 363 70 | |
| Hillsdale, | 276 76 | |
| Ingham, | | 3,440 55 |
| Ionia, | | 1,527 10 |
| Jackson, | 3,131 71 | |
| Kalamazoo, | 819 63 | |
| Kent, | | 383 07 |
| Lapeer, | 4,562 28 | |
| Livingston, | 1,790 64 | |
| Lenawee, | 8,063 06 | |
| Macomb, | 3,127 48 | |
| Mackinac, | 261 28 | |
| Monroe, | 6,204 29 | |
| Oakland, | 5,177 19 | |
| Ottawa, | | 2,393 52 |
| Saginaw, | | 3,743 52 |
| St. Joseph, | 2,450 20 | |
| St. Clair, | | 694 06 |
| Carried forward, | <u>\$41,101 64</u> | <u>\$24,741 02</u> |

JOINT DOC.]

21

[NO. 2

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$41,101 64 | \$24,741 02 |
| Shiawassee, | | 4,591 45 |
| Van Buren, | | 3,189 32 |
| Washtenaw, | 6,806 52 | |
| Wayne, | 13,768 68 | |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | \$61,676 84 | \$32,521 79 |
| Deduct cr. balances, | 32,521 79 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Balance due state, | \$29,155 05 | |

(C.)

Aggregate valuation of taxable property, and apportionment of state tax 2 mills upon each dollar for the year 1843.

| | Valuation. | Amount Tax. |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Allegan County, | \$452,897 32 | \$905 79 |
| Barry, | 402,191 00 | 804 38 |
| Branch, | 701,690 12 | 1,403 38 |
| Berrien, | 698,302 00 | 1,396 60 |
| Calhoun, | 1,594,097 00 | 3,188 20 |
| Clinton, | 419,783 00 | 839 57 |
| Cass, | 802,833 49 | 1,605 67 |
| Eaton, | 455,524 48 | 911 05 |
| Genesee, | 948,505 25 | 1,897 01 |
| Hillsdale, | 1,239,858 50 | 2,479 71 |
| Ionia, | 430,116 05 | 860 23 |
| Ingham, | 546,498 97 | 1,093 00 |
| Jackson, | 1,412,160 00 | 2,824 32 |
| Kent, | 450,429 38 | 900 86 |
| Kalamazoo, | 737,364 00 | 1,474 73 |
| Livingston, | 901,651 76 | 1,803 30 |
| Lenawee, | 2,000,000 00 | 4,000 00 |
| Lapeer, | 427,201 17 | 854 40 |
| Mackinac, | 124,952 50 | 249 90 |
| Macomb, | 642,125 00 | 1,284 25 |
| Monroe, | 1,176,277 56 | 2,352 56 |
| Oakland, | 2,136,612 00 | 4,273 23 |
| Ottawa, | 211,434 73 | 422 87 |
| Saginaw, | 438,726 95 | 877 45 |
| Shiawassee, | 465,105 93 | 930 21 |
| St Joseph, | 790,983 02 | 1,581 97 |
| St. Clair, | 800,423 44 | 1,600 85 |
| Van Buren, | 454,845 57 | 909 69 |
| Washtenaw, | 2,302,570 00 | 4,605 14 |
| Wayne, | 3,503,055 22 | 7,006 11 |
| | <u>\$27,668,215 41</u> | <u>\$55,336 43</u> |

(D.)

Statement of the domestic debt of the state except the outstanding warrants on the internal improvement fund which it is hoped will be met by the sale of the internal improvement lands.

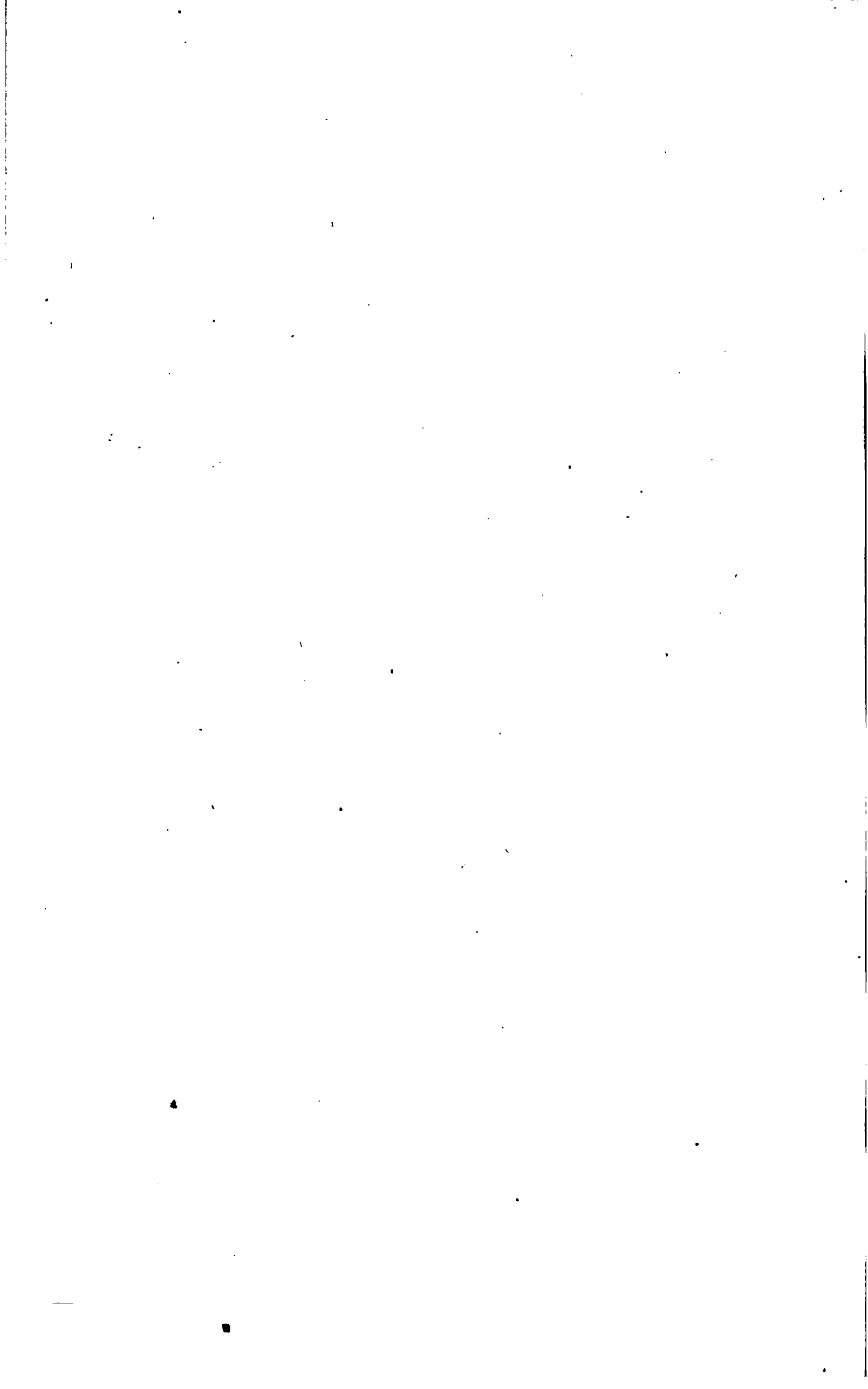
| | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|
| Due to university fund, | \$6,484 | 36 |
| Primary school do | 32,226 | 23 |
| do do interest do | 7,216 | 63 |
| Purchasers at 1840 sales, see "redemptions," | 513 | 50 |
| For interest past due on general fund and penitentiary bonds, | 9,439 | 52 |
| To owners of land for "surplus," | 6,881 | 79 |
| For delinquent tax bonds due in New York, | 27,000 | 00 |
| do do do to counties, | 37,123 | 67 |
| do do do for interest, say | 3,000 | 00 |
| Outstanding warrants general fund, | 24,330 | 78 |
| do do primary school fund, | 9,019 | 00 |
| do do do do int. do | 80 | 50 |
| Scrip or treasury notes in circulation, | 73,563 | 00 |
| | <u>\$236,878</u> | <u>98</u> |

Means to pay,

| | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|
| Cash on hand, | \$39,352 | 55 |
| Balance due from counties, | 29,155 | 05 |
| Taxes and interest remaining uncanceled | | |
| in this office, | 172,492 | 40 |
| | <u>\$241,000</u> | <u>00</u> |
| Difference in favor of the state, | <u>\$4,121</u> | <u>02</u> |

Note—The internal improvement fund *should* pay to the general, primary school and university funds for scrip taken up by the latter funds,

| | | |
|---|------------------|-----------|
| | \$68,000 | 00 |
| And amount included above as still outstanding, | 73,563 | 00 |
| | <u>\$141,563</u> | <u>00</u> |



ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Commissioner of the State Land Office.

STATE LAND OFFICE, }
Marshall, December 1, 1843. }

To His Excellency, JOHN S. BARRY:

SIR:—In obedience to the requirements of the “Act to organize a Land Office, and to regulate the sale of the public lands,” I respectfully submit the following Report:

After some time necessarily spent in arrangements for the opening of the office; in receiving books and papers transferred by law from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and in examinations of the same with the Auditor General preparatory to the taking of such transcripts and copies thereof, as he deemed requisite to be kept in his office, agreeably to the provisions of the 7th section of the act aforesaid, the office was opened for the regular transaction of business on the 20th April last, previous notice of which had been given in the newspapers.

In reviewing the operations of this office, during the past fiscal year, the several classes of lands, and the respective funds to which they belong, and the existing laws as well as suggestions of alterations therein, will be distinctively and separately noticed, as calculated to exhibit a more full, clear and comprehensive statement.

The lands owned or controlled by the state, and the disposition and care of which this office is charged, may be classed as follows:

- 1st. *The University Lands,*
- 2d. *Primary School Lands,*
- 3d. *State Building Lands,*
- 4th. *Internal Improvement Lands,* which embraces the half million acres granted by act of Congress September 4th, 1841, the Salt

Spring lands, and the lands received among the assets of the Michigan State Bank, denominated "asset lands."

5th. *Escheated Lands*, under tax sales.

The following statement exhibits the financial operations in the two first classes named, during the last fiscal year.

Sales and Receipts from December 1, 1842, to November 30, 1843, inclusive.

UNIVERSITY LANDS.

Sales.

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| 540 17-100 acres at \$12 per acre, | \$6,482 04 | |
| 320 acres, appraised at \$5 per acre, | 1600 00 | |
| 64 42-100 acres, sold at \$24 89 average per acre, | 1603 66 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total acres sold, 924 59-100. | | |
| Total amount sold for, | | \$9,685 70 |

Receipts.

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| On account of principal, | \$1,925 64 | |
| " of interest, | 7,526 57 | |
| " of rents,* (cash,) | 38 44 | |
| | <hr/> | |
| Total receipts, | | \$9,490 65 |

Payment of which amount has been made as follows:

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| To late Superintendent, on account of principal, | \$350 72 | |
| To late Superint'd't, on acc't of interest, | 2,099 54 | |
| | <hr/> | \$2,450 26 |
| At land-office and treasury, principal and rents, | \$1,613 36 | |
| Interest, | 5,427 03 | |
| | <hr/> | \$7,040 39 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total amount received, | | \$9,490 65 |

SCHOOL LANDS.

Sales.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 6,684 74-100 acres, at \$5 per acre, | \$33,423 70 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carried forward, | \$33,423 70 |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$33,423 70 |
| 1,111 10-100 acres at \$7 28 average per acre, | <u>8,192 16</u> |
| Total acres sold, 7,795 84-100. | |
| Total amount sold for, | <u>\$41,615 86</u> |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Receipts.</i> | |
| On account of principal, | \$14,866 90 |
| “ of interest, | 19,535 60 |
| “ of rents,* (cash,) | <u>31 73</u> |
| Total receipts, | <u>\$34,434 23</u> |

Payment of which amount has been made as follows:

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| To late Superintendent, on account of principal, | \$6,469 53 | |
| On account of interest, | <u>5,293 11</u> | \$11,762 64 |
| At land-office and treasury, of principal, | \$8,397 37. | |
| Of interest and rents, | <u>14,274 22</u> | 22,671 59 |
| Total amount of receipts, | | <u>\$34,434 23</u> |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Total amount of sales of university and school lands, | \$51,301 56 |
| Total amount of receipts to credit of both funds, | <u>\$43,924 88</u> |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Of which the Superintendent received, | |
| On account of school lands, | \$11,762 64 |
| “ of university lands, | <u>2,450 26</u> |
| Amount received by Superintendent, | \$14,212 90 |
| Received at land-office and treasury, | |
| On account of school lands, | \$22,671 59 |
| “ of university lands, | <u>7,040 39</u> |
| Amount received at land-office and treasury, | <u>\$29,711 98</u> |
| Total amount received at all offices during the year, | <u>\$43,924 88</u> |

*In addition to these amounts, there are due the University Fund \$94 37, and the School Interest Fund, \$239 41, for rents; for which promissory notes, with sureties, have been taken during the year.

On comparison of the sales for the last year, with those of the year previous, it is seen that the latter exceed the former in university lands, by \$7,338 59, and in school lands, by \$48,650 86. This excess is reasonably accounted for by the large amount of forfeited lands which had accumulated for several years, and which were, during that year, for the first time re-offered and sold; and from the fact that no competition in sales of lands, at a lower price, then existed, as has been the case during the last year, since the internal improvement lands were brought into market, the prices and situation of which have offered great inducements to purchasers.

An excess of interest moneys, received to the credit of both funds during the year 1842, over the receipts of the same the last year, is also found on comparison, amounting in the university interest fund, to \$3,046 17, and in the school interest fund, to \$8,756 20; an explanation of the cause of which, will be discovered in the fact that purchasers generally have been paying, for the last year, interest on their several amounts of purchase, reduced nearly forty per cent, the effect of the "act to reduce the price of university and school lands, and for other purposes," approved February 15, 1842.

Schedules, appended, marked A and B, exhibit, in detail, the number of acres of university and school lands sold, and schedule, marked C, of all lands leased during the past year, together with the amounts received therefor, and the names of the persons paying the same; information seemingly of but little value, if not entirely useless, but given because required by law.

Much difficulty has been experienced in the sales of forfeited lands which were improved, on account of deficiency in the laws regulating sales, which the Superintendent, in his last annual report, states, he was compelled, for the protection and benefit of those funds, to supply by the exercise of his own discretion.

The cases alluded to, are such as where purchasers, after making certain payments, forfeits the land by reason of non-payment of subsequent dues, having previously improved and cultivated the same,

the law requiring the land to be again re-offered at public sale. The question is, shall the same, if school land, be offered at the *minimum* price of five dollars per acre, and if university land, at the *minimum* of twelve dollars per acre?

It seems to me reasonable and right, that these improvements should be made available to the several funds. It is no more than a common sense business transaction, to require more for an improved and cultivated farm, than for an unimproved tract of the same extent adjoining. In many instances, the value of improvements will exceed the entire cost of the land at the *minimum* price.

A remedy, to some extent, has been found in the law organizing this office. The thirty-second section authorizes the "commissioner, auditor general, secretary of state, and state treasurer, to appraise all the *improved* property belonging to the state, that has been derived from the Michigan state bank assets, or from *any other source*;" which, although not very specific in its application, the appraisers above named deemed sufficiently authoritative for their action under its provisions; and, upon deliberation of this subject at a meeting in the city of Detroit, they resolved as follows:

"1st. That the requirement contained in the 32d section of the Act organizing the State Land Office, is believed to extend to and include the appraisement of University and School lands which have been sold, afterwards forfeited and reverted to the State, upon which improvements have been made.

"2nd. That it may be necessary and important for the benefit of the University and School funds, that such improved lands as are above mentioned should be appraised, in order that the value of the improvements may be secured and obtained.

"3d. That it is necessary that such appraisement, and the return thereof should be made before the time prescribed for the sale in each county.

"4th. That on account of the demand for their personal attention to the discharge of their more appropriate official duties respectively; the apparent impossibility to devote the time necessarily required in visiting and examining each improved tract; and on account of the very large amount of expense which must consequently be incurred in such proceeding, they are of opinion that it is inexpedient and im-

practicable, for them, or either of them, to examine personally the several improved tracts for the purpose of appraising the value of the same.

"5th. That under such circumstances, and with a view of ascertaining, in the most economical manner, whether the value of the improved portions of said lands is such as to warrant the expense of the examination and appraisalment thereof, it is deemed best to employ some competent person, and instruct him to visit, first, those counties in which the largest quantity of such forfeited and improved lands, is found, and to personally examine and estimate the value of the improvements upon each track so purchased and forfeited, and to make returns thereof in writing, in order to fix such appraised value."

Pursuant to such determination, the Hon. Justus Goodwin of Calhoun county was requested to act as such Agent for the appraisers, who, upon his acceptance was furnished with the lists of forfeitures in the counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee, Monroe, Wayne, Oakland, Washtenaw, Jackson, Calhoun, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, and Kalamazoo, and after completing the service, made returns of appraisalment, accompanied with much general information of great usefulness and value to this office.

Fair estimates of the value of the improvements, it is believed, have been generally made; the amount of which, divided by the number of acres of the tract improved, has been added to the specific *minimum* price, and thus offered at the late annual sales. The expense of such appraisalment amounting to \$186, having been incurred on account of the delinquency in payment of dues by purchasers, those who availed themselves of the privilege of redemption, which was allowed by payment of arrearages, and whose lands were improved and thus appraised were assessed \$1 on each cash purchase toward payment thereof, the total amount of which costs collected, exceeded the amount of expense by \$3.

In cases of forfeiture, on account of failure to pay instalments and interest due by the first day of May, the ultimate limit set by the law, the Superintendent in 1842 gave to delinquents the privilege of re-

demption by the payment of arrearages before the day of sale of the forfeited and unsold lands in the several counties. This course although not sanctioned by law, was, perhaps, under existing circumstances, a judicious one, and seemingly calculated to secure the receipt of a larger amount of interest than would otherwise have been collected.

The evident belief and expectation by purchasers generally, that the same course would be pursued this year, induced me to adopt it, or otherwise, by a strict adherence to the terms of the law, produce disastrous results to a large portion of them; for although many appreciated it as a matter of grace, more believed it to be in accordance with the provisions of law. All delinquents in payments by the first day of May, were therefore notified, that by the payment of arrearages due before the day of sale in their respective counties, their lands could be redeemed; of which privilege they very generally availed themselves.

The impracticability, however, of a continuance of this policy, is evidently apparent.

The "first day of March, or within sixty days thereafter," is the time limited for the payment of principal and interest annually; and in case of non-payment of either by that time, the purchase is declared forfeited, and the rights and interest of the purchaser ceases and becomes void.

The laws, also, require that the school interest monies shall be apportioned and distributed to the several counties on the first Monday of April, but in consequence of the sixty days grace given to purchasers as above mentioned, no distribution can take place until after the first day of May. At this time, therefore, the counties expect the apportionments to their several school districts. Now if the purchaser understands that he can pay the amount due on his land, as well in the month of September or October,—when the annual fall sales occur, as on the first day of May, without risk of forfeiture of any of his rights, it is not unreasonable to suppose, for experience proves the fact, that he will generally defer payment to the latest period,

and the inevitable result will be that no monies, or but a trifling amount, will be collected for distribution to the school districts, or University, when they most need and expect it. A rigid adherence, therefore, to the requirements of the law must be hereafter exacted, as some limit must certainly be fixed, and that may as well be in May as in October.

No record of the evidence, or proof of the fact, that the unsold lands had been offered at public sale, since the passage of laws reducing their respective minimum prices, being found in the office; and much embarrassment in consequence being experienced, such offering being a preliminary to private entry, it became necessary to visit almost every organized county in the state for the purpose of holding sales and thus establishing the fact. A much more extensive tour was therefore taken than would otherwise have been necessary. The entire expense of advertising with the exception of two bills not presented, and a large part of the expense attending sales, have been paid by the costs collected from delinquents for those purposes, as practised by the Superintendent last year, the deficit being \$180 25, which is charged in expense account as is shown in statement hereinafter given.

The receipts by the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, from December 1, 1842, to the time of transfer of his books to this office, which amounted to \$11,762 64 on account of school lands, and to \$2,450 26 on account of University lands, making his total receipts \$14,212 90, is believed to have been deposited, after deducting expenses, in the state treasury as the report of the state treasurer will probably show.

The following statement exhibits a general debt and credit account of RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS from the opening of the land office, April 20, to November 30, 1843, inclusive.

DR.

For amount received at land office to credit

of the primary school fund,;

\$7,300 68

Carried forward,

\$7,300 68

| | | |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$7,309 68 | |
| Received at treasury credit of primary school fund, | 1087 69 | \$8397 37 |
| Received at land office primary school interest fund, | 9211 01 | |
| Received at treasury primary school interest fund, | 5063 21 | 14274 22 |
| Received at land office University fund, | 1505 36 | |
| Received at treasury do do | 108 00 | 1613 36 |
| Received at land office University interest fund, | 4177 10 | |
| Received at treasury University interest fund, | 1249 93 | 5427 03 |
| Total receipts at land office and treasury, | | <u>\$29,711 98</u> |

CR.

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| By deposited by commissioner to credit of primary school fund, | \$6488 49 | |
| Received by treasurer to credit of primary school fund, | 1087 69 | |
| On hand for deposit to credit of primary school fund, | 821 19 | \$8397 37 |
| Deposited by commissioner credit of primary school interest fund, | 8814 35 | |
| Received by treasurer, | 5063 21 | 13907 56 |
| Deposited by commissioner credit of University fund, | 1505 36 | |
| Received by treasurer, | 108 00 | 1613 36 |
| Carried forward, | | <u>\$23,916 29</u> |

| | | |
|--|---------|--------------------|
| Bro't forward, | | \$23,918 29 |
| Deposited by commissioner credit of University interest fund, | 4059 58 | |
| Received by treasurer, | 1249 93 | |
| | <hr/> | 5309 51 |
| Expense account for transportation, costs of suit, rent and incidental expenses, | 176 29 | |
| Printing, blanks and old accounts, | 50 45 | |
| Postage, land office and superintendent public instruction, | 77 19 | |
| Balance expenses attending annual sales, | 180 25 | |
| | <hr/> | 484 18 |
| Total disbursements, | | <u>\$29,711 98</u> |

Upon an examination of the books transferred to this office, it was soon perceived that their keeping was deficient in system, and incapable of affording exact and perfect information of the business transactions of the department. On this account, and for the purpose of obtaining true ledger balances with which to continue entries of subsequent current business, it was deemed imperative to open an entire new set of books, in which the entries from the old ones should be transcribed, commencing from the first sales, adapting the same to a system calculated to exhibit correct and perfect results.

This has been so far, a work of great labor, requiring much care, and the close attention of one clerk all the time that other business has not claimed, and is as yet but little advanced, owing to the very great amount of incidental business of the office transacted since its opening, and which has engaged the whole time of myself and two clerks. Indeed such has been the diversified and emergent character of the business connected with the disposition of all the classes of lands, that but little time has been found for examination into old records and files with a view of obtaining a more complete and perfect organization.

The ambiguities, vagueness, and discrepancies existing in many of the laws governing the sale and general disposition of these lands, and in those for the relief of purchasers thereof, have been found to be a fruitful source of embarrassment and perplexity. Conflicts of

opinion between the late Superintendent and purchasers, concerning the true *meaning and intention* of the laws passed for their relief, in nearly every case, remained unsettled, and the questions at issue were consequently renewed for my consideration and action. These "difficulties" mentioned in the last report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, together with such alterations and amendments of the laws regulating the sale, disposition and protection of these lands, still remain subjects that commend themselves to Legislative attention.

In suggesting to your Excellency, "alterations, or modifications" in the said laws, which I am required to do, I respectfully design to notice briefly the defects therein, and their proposed remedy; intending to embody such alterations and amendments in a more minute and detailed form to be presented for the consideration of the appropriate legislative committees on these lands, and with respectful deference, accompany the same with such individual opinions as to their character and tendency as the past experience in the operations of this office warrants, believing that whatever may be the result of the labors of said committees, the same will be more definitively presented for the action of the legislature.

The adoption of a scale of prices for the school lands, regulated according to the value of the same in the several townships, is a subject worthy the consideration of the legislature. It is well known that the sections in all the townships are not of equal value, and although generally they are good lands, yet there is a difference in their value, occasioned by various circumstances, some being actually worth more than double the value of others. Prices graduated from a fixed *maximum* to a limited *minimum*, to be determined by some board of township officers under oath, according to the real value of the land, may tend perhaps to increased sales, and consequently to the collection of a larger revenue for distribution. The least valuable which at present price, now remains unsold, may thus be disposed of, and made available; approaching nearer successful competition with the sales of the Internal Improvement lands. Under such system, a larger per centage than is now demanded, should be required, especially in cases reduced below the present *minimum*.

price. 25 per cent at time of purchase, should perhaps be required. This seems almost indispensable for the protection of these lands from the depredation of them by purchasers, who buy for the valuable timber, which after obtaining, they forfeit, as they intended to do when they purchased, leaving a comparatively valueless tract, perhaps entirely unsaleable.

In suspicious cases of the kind, I have invariably required bonds with sureties for compliance with terms of certificate. But the uncertainty of the present or ultimate solvency of principal or sureties; the expense and trouble in prosecution of forfeited bonds, and other incidental difficulties, I think, will render even this mode of doubtful practical utility.

The present income from the sales of University lands, being insufficient for the support of the main institution and its branches, after payment of interest on loan to the University, the question, how shall it be enlarged, and their usefulness extended, presents itself for serious consideration. The adoption of a similar policy to the one above suggested, might be considered in the sale of these lands of rather more doubtful propriety; except the requirement of a larger per centage at the time of purchase which seems necessary for the reasons already given. I may perhaps hazard the suggestion, without becoming liable to the charge of departure from the sphere of legitimate duty, that interest should be allowed by the state, on the amount now lying and which may hereafter be deposited, in the treasury to the credit of the principal fund; which having been received in scrip, cannot be re-issued under existing laws, and therefore cannot be loaned, and an income derived therefrom. The amount of interest, if allowed might be deducted from the amount of interest due by the University on its loan from the state, which amount is now by law required to be withheld from the interest monies annually received, and this item although not great, would afford some additional revenue. The proceeds derived from rents of improved lands belonging to this fund, should also, as with interest monies collected, be subject to the use of the institution, and not be locked up with the principal fund as is now the case, according to the construction given to the 5th section of article 10 of the constitution.

This subject, the leasing of the improved lands belonging to the university, as well as the school fund, is also one of some importance to their interests; and a change from the present mode, as is herein-after suggested, may be, perhaps, productive of an accession of revenue prominent and valuable in comparison with the trifling amounts now received from that source. It is impossible, and always will be under the present arrangement, for this office to discharge this branch of duty in such way as to derive all the income these lands are capable of affording. Information, sometimes accidentally derived, shows many tracts, with valuable improvements, which have been occupied for from five to ten years past, without yielding one dollar of income; and no doubt exists that a large quantity of such lands are now occupied by persons regardless of the relation between landlord and tenant.

In cases, even where leases have been given, little or no money is received in advance; promissory notes must be taken, the goodness of which, questionable as it may be, cannot be determined satisfactorily, and at maturity are oftentimes absorbed in collection. The experience of this office inclines to the belief that every dollar thus received for rents, has cost nearly its equivalent in its collection.—The remedy proposed, is to authorize and require some township officer—say the supervisor—to attend to the leasing of all the improved and meadow lands of the state, in his township. His limits will afford him an accurate knowledge of the lands improved, and the extent and value of the improvement, at the same time greater facilities for leasing will be provided the applicants. Let him lease and collect, give bonds and act under oath. Pay him for his services out of proceeds of rents, and require him to report to this office, and deposit collections periodically in the state treasury. This plan, or a similar one, if thought worthy of adoption, will, of course, be perfected in detail, the outline being merely now suggested,

In cases of trespass on these lands, particularly, the exercise of the arm of the law is most earnestly invoked for their protection.—For such purpose, the present provisions of law seem inadequate, and are therefore ineffectual; and it is much to be regretted that, in general, public opinion on this subject furnishes no substitute for legal de-

ficiencies. The prosecuting attorneys have generally been attentive to this part of their duty, whenever they have been called upon to discharge it. But in most cases, upon examination, it was found that the trespassers were pecuniarily worthless, or difficult to be identified; and where suits were commenced before justices, questions of title have been raised, with the plea that the Commissioner could not show *actual possession by residence*, and that to attempt to show *constructive possession*, must be done by proving title, and in that event the court had no jurisdiction.

In one case before a justice and jury, where the above mentioned defence was made, being overruled by the court, and the case allowed to go to the jury, after proving the trespass fully, the jury retired and returned a verdict of "no cause of action," based, as some of them declared, on the consideration of *title*, and that *they believed the court had no jurisdiction of the case!*

Another policy was adopted, and process from the circuit court was tried. The first trespasser arrested and held to bail, refused, or was unwilling to enter into recognizance for his appearance, and was therefore imprisoned. *The jailer demanded payment for his board in advance according to law*, and having doubts as to my authority to allow such payment, he was released.

For purposes of prosecution for all trespasses the law should declare the commissioner in actual possession of all forfeited or unsold lands; make the offence a penal one, and require the judges of the courts to give it in charge to grand juries.

Prevention, the great object in view, may thus be attained, and if not by the *dread* of the law, then by its *penalties*. Unless some additional protection is afforded, it is not difficult to see that these funds will be greatly impaired, by rendering the lands less valuable, and in some cases entirely worthless in the market.

It seems necessary that the laws authorizing the assessment and collection of taxes on such of these lands as are purchased, should be so modified, as that the *interest* of the purchaser therein should be taxed as *personal property*, or if the land be taxed and sold, the sale to be subject to the terms of the certificate of purchase, the purchaser at a tax sale acquiring no more than the same rights that the holder of the certificate possessed. This alteration, indeed, seems impera-

tive, for unless the state remit the amount of such delinquent taxes and suffer the loss, the University and school funds must be impoverished by the payment, or else submit to the loss of all the unpaid balance of principal due upon such as are sold.

Thirty-two claimants, predicated their rights upon the 24th section of the act organizing this office, have presented affidavits in proof of their right of pre-emption to the following classes of lands :

| | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Of University lands, | 21 |
| “ State building lands, | 6 |
| “ Primary school lands, | 2 |
| “ Salt spring do | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 32 |

Doubting the existence of such rights under said act, after presenting through the Auditor General, the question involved for the opinion of the Attorney General, I notified the attorney of said claimants that I could not issue to them certificates of purchase for the lands so claimed, for the reason among others that in my opinion the 500,000 acres of land granted to this state for internal improvement purposes, by act of Congress, September 4, 1841, were *alone* subject to pre-emption claims under the provisions of the section above mentioned. Whereupon, V. L. Bradford, esq., attorney for claimants, obtained at the last July term of the supreme court held at Kalamazoo, a citation which has been served, and which requires me to show cause at the January term in Detroit, why certificates of purchase should not be issued to said claimants, two cases of which to University and state building lands, being selected as “pattern cases.” The whole subject being therefore submitted for adjudication before that tribunal, is consequently under the charge of the attorney general ; but in all cases where the lands claimed were not already disposed of, they were withheld from sale, and are reserved.

In the former surveys by the United States surveyors, the contents of the fractional school sections have been set down in the aggregate, without subdivision of the same into small fractions or lots suitable for sale, as done with other sections. In the late similar surveys the section lines only of the said sections have been marked out, without giving the contents thereof even in the aggregate. It is therefore

impossible to sell with any degree of accuracy small portions of those sections until they are regularly subdivided and laid off into whole or fractional lots; and for this purpose the State Geologist or Topographer should be required to procure from the office of the surveyor general at Cincinnati, the field notes, with the meanderings of rivers and lakes across and upon such sections as are thereby made fractional, imaginary lines may be then drawn and the contents of lots and fractions ascertained correctly.

The deficiencies, also, in these fractional sections, which are to be made up by other and subsequent sections, can only be ascertained after the work aforesaid is completed, and maps of *all* the townships furnished, so as to exhibit which are full sections, and which are fractional with their contents.

The attention of the legislature is also called to the situation of the lands belonging to the University fund, lying near Toledo.

These lands have been released and exempted from taxation by the legislature of Ohio, but remain under the special charge of no person liable to depredation by trespassers, which it is said has been practised. If sold, the sale should take place at Toledo, as calculated to obtain higher prices; but the power of the state, through its agents, to sell in *that* state being doubted, no sale has been attempted to be made.— These lands should either be brought into market, or some agency in their neighborhood established for their protection.

The interest on loans to the several counties from the University and school funds, has been paid by them all excepting the county of Saginaw; from the supervisors of which were received proposals for payment of both principal and interest which they determined were due, but after submitting the same for the consideration of the Auditor General, the office declined negotiating the proposed settlement, believing that it had no authority to do so. A bond for \$10,000 executed by the supervisors of that county is on file in this office, and with that sum they are charged upon its books. The county denies having received the amount, and will probably present the matter with all the peculiar attendant circumstances of its negotiation to the legislature at its ensuing session, for relief in the premises.

Upon individual bonds and mortgages remaining in this office, there was due to the first day of last March, on account of principal the

sum of \$8,500, and for interest \$5,299 26, none of which has been paid during the year. Much of these amounts being due for years previous, and no disposition being manifested by those contracting such loans, to pay either principal or interest accruing and due, their obligations have been delivered over to the attorney general for collection.

Portions of two sections of University land, lying in and near the village of St. Joseph in Berrien county, were, for the reasons herein-after given, withheld from sale. Most of this land has been subdivided and laid out into small lots, by authority of law and evidently with the design and expectation of obtaining larger prices than the specific minimum; and very little indeed sold for the last two years have exceeded it. The accession to the fund, of sales under such circumstances, and at such rates, must certainly of be no considerable consequence, and if so, true policy, in my opinion, required a reservation from sale, until more favorable circumstances would ensure greater prices. In the exercise of discretion, I therefore believed it my duty to act as I did, not only for the protection and aid of the University fund, but in favor of the general interests of the state, which might, in the event of the completion of the central railroad to that place, be required to pay by present purchasers very large or exorbitant advances for suitable lots for the erection of the necessary works and buildings, and large claims for damages for right of way..

The legislature will, however, of course, require that the said lands be subjected to immediate sale, if on examination, the views above taken seem incorrect.

State Building Lands.

Of these lands, 822 40-100 acres have been sold, at an average price of \$5 73 per acre, to nine purchasers, by virtue of special acts of the legislature for that purpose.

The remainder has never been brought into market, and it is suggested whether sound policy does not require that they should be, and disposed of under conditions something similar to those contingent upon sales of university and school lands, with a view to derive profitable income, and accumulate a fund in advance of its need for the erection of state buildings.

Internal Improvement Lands.

Your Excellency is aware, that of the half million acres granted by the act of Congress of September 4, 1841, for internal improvement purposes, about 451,356 acres have been selected, as appears by the returns of the selecting agents, besides the selections of pre-emption lands, claimed under the United States laws, which were made at the request of the claimants thereof, and which the Registers of the land districts in which such selections were made, refused, by direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to reserve to the state.

Affidavits, in proof of pre-emption right to the several tracts claimed, have been presented by eighty-seven claimants residing on those lands; but in consequence of the interruption aforesaid in their selection, they remain for future examination and allowance,—having again been selected after the time limited for the payment by the claimants under the laws of the United States has expired, by direction of your Excellency—awaiting the confirmation or rejection, by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, of such subsequent selections.

No certificates of purchase in pre-emption cases, have, therefore, been issued, except in two instances, where no claims had been previously filed in the United States land-office, and the selections of which had therefore not been prohibited or interrupted.

Maps of most of the townships in which these lands were selected, were furnished by the State Geologist, and the particular selections have been carefully marked thereon, preparatory to their being offered at public sale, which took place in this village on the 11th day of July last, and which, with its preliminaries, are believed to have been in strict accordance with the provisions of the act regulating the same, as will be seen on reference to the advertisement of sale hereto appended, marked D, and which was published in the following newspapers printed in the respective senatorial districts, viz:—Free Press, Detroit; Michigan Argus, Ann Arbor; Adrian Watchtower; Pontiac Jacksonian; Marshall Expounder, and Kalamazoo Gazette; and also in the Albany Argus, New York.

The public sale occupied three days, at which were sold 7,493 77-

100 acres, amounting to \$9,367 22, besides \$2,750 worth of "asset lands," which had been appraised and brought into market, as is shown by schedule marked E, which also embraces sales by private entry since, the total amount of sales being, up to November 30, \$51,941 31.

Although it was expected that a much larger quantity would have been purchased at said sale, the private entries since have proven that it was not on account of indifference to the advantages offered, but chiefly because the knowledge thereof was limited in extension, more especially among residents of the eastern states, and the fact that many persons were then making personal examinations of the lands which they subsequently purchased.

A very large majority of these lands have been, it is believed, purchased for actual and immediate settlement. Purchases, to some considerable extent, it will be seen by the schedule aforesaid, have been made by emigrants from the states of New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio; some of whom, after examination and purchase, have returned to their former abodes, much gratified and elated with their good fortune in obtaining so cheap and valuable a freehold, and determined to communicate the knowledge of the very great inducements offered the emigrant "westward bound," to obtain and secure a valuable homestead among us.

Considering the short space of time that these lands have been subject to sale, a period of only about 4½ months, and that sales of about \$60,000 have during that time been made, encouragement in the belief is afforded, that when more general knowledge of the fact, that choice and valuable selections of these lands may be made in 14 counties, all of superior fertility, and among some of the most prosperous in the state, at a cost of from 50 cents to 60 cents per acre, the advantages attendant must be appreciated as being superior to any ever before offered either for actual settlement, or for profitable investment, and induce an influx of emigration to our state, on the opening of navigation the ensuing spring, scarcely exceeded in numbers and extent by that of former years.

The amount received for the asset lands sold to the 30th November last, is \$5,153,88 for which together with the other internal improve-

ment lands above mentioned, warrants upon the Internal Improvement fund alone, have been received in payment, excepting \$4,95 received in specie funds, the whole of which amount has been deposited in the State Treasury. Appraisals of asset lands in addition to those enumerated in the annexed advertisement of sale, have been made and filed in this office. Their situation is in the counties of Jackson, Monroe, Wayne, Lapeer and Shiawasse, and will probably be offered at public sale with the balance of the selections of the 500,000 acres early in the ensuing spring.

No other disposition of the Salt Spring lands, than the leasing of some few tracts in the county of Wayne, has been made. Sales of certain portions of these lands, it is believed might with propriety be made at the minimum price established for the Internal Improvement lands already noticed, being really of no greater value. On this subject I addressed a letter to the State Geologist under whose supervision they were selected and received in answer a schedule of certain sections which in his opinion might be offered, when sold, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. But as no express authority for the sale of these lands has been given by the Legislature, and indeed, the power to sell being withheld, as it is believed, by the act of Congress granting the lands to the state, they remain in the same condition, a subject for legislative consideration, and there is scarcely a doubt that if application be made at the present session of Congress, full and absolute control over them will be granted to the state.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of an extension of the time limited in the 24th section of the act organizing this office, for the payment of purchases by pre-emption claimants, on account of the difficulties which have occurred in the selections of their lands already mentioned, and because no payments can be received and certificates issued until confirmations of such selections by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury be received, pending the reception of which the time limited by law may expire, and the claimant be deprived of the privileges and benefits intended to have been granted him by the act aforesaid.

Escheated Lands.

None of these lands have as yet by law been brought into market; and it is suggested whether it is not expedient that they should be, for the purpose of yielding revenue, and affording facilities for settlement in the several counties in which they are situated.

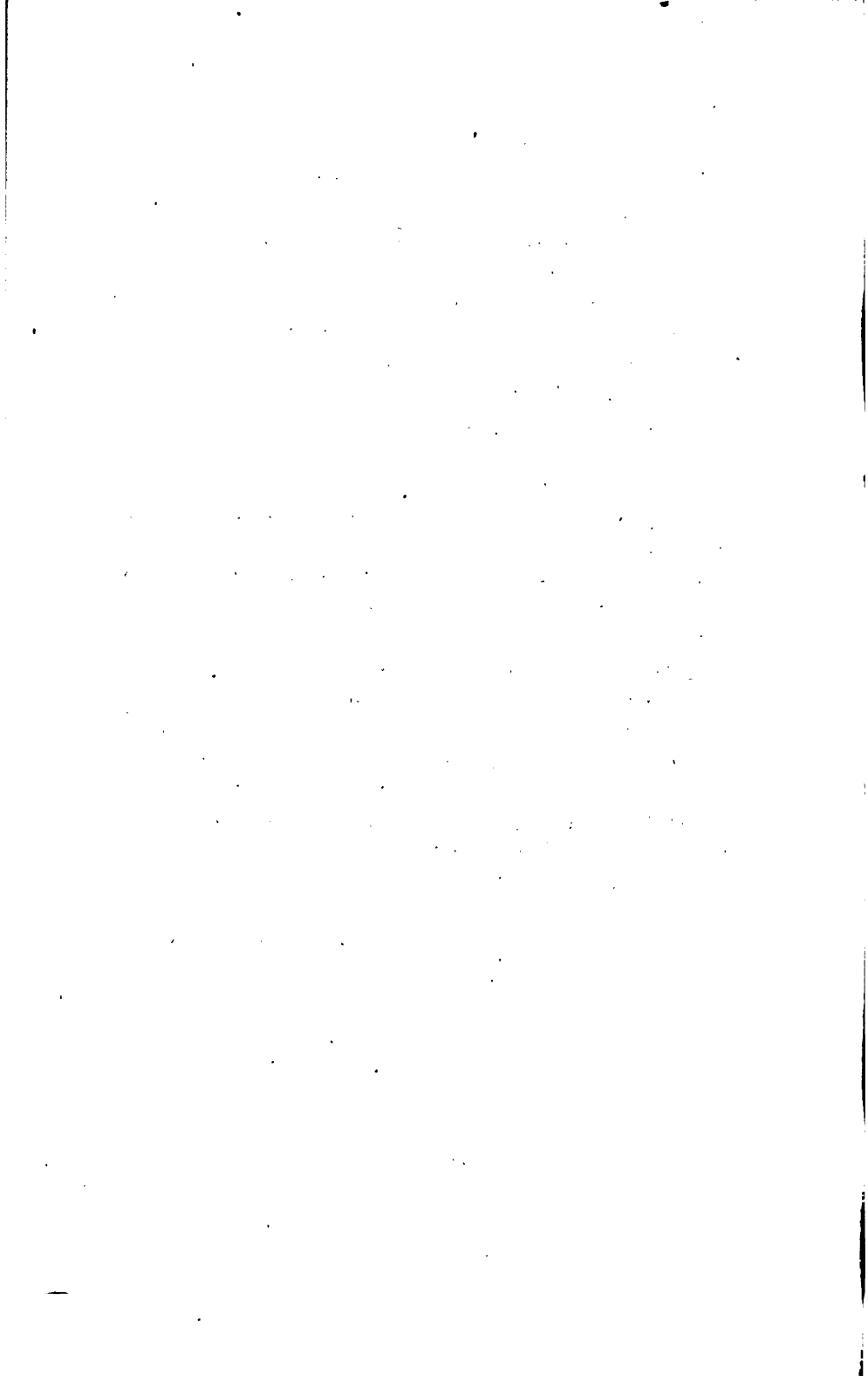
In conclusion, it may be observed, that with some such amendments and alterations of the laws which regulate the terms of sale, general disposition, and care of the lands aforementioned, as are hereinbefore suggested; or such others as the legislature in their wisdom may adopt a more salutary and efficient system for those purposes may be established; but I deem it incumbent on me to say that in the fiscal operations of this office, as at present organized, no such perfect checks as should always be established over every department authorized to receive revenue, now exists.

This deficiency should therefore be supplied by law; and for this purpose, it would seem necessary that all payments should be made into the state treasury, over the receipts of which, the counter-sign of the Auditor General's department, constitutes the legal safe guard.

Allusion to this subject is induced by no other cause, than a conviction of the inefficiency and imperfection of the present organization, and an obedience to the requirement to suggest such "modifications and alterations in the law" as appear to be necessary; otherwise it is submitted with deference to the Auditor General, whom the law has charged with its special consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. V. BELL,
Commissioner of the Land Office.



(A.)

Abstract of Sales of University Land, from December 1, 1842, to November 30, 1843, inclusive.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | Price. | | Amount of (in 10 per cent purchase. | |
|------------|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Name. | Residence. | Part of section. | Sec. | Town. | Range. | Acres. | 100ths. | Dolla. Cts. | Dolla. Cts. |
| 1843. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Feb. 17. | O. N. Brainard, | Oakland county, M. | n e q r of s e q r | 9 | 1 north, | 10 east, | 40 | | 12 00 | 450 00 |
| Mar. 8. | N. E. Greenleaf, | Berrien do | Lot number 25, | 9 | 1 south, | 10 west, | 30 | | 37 00 | 25 50 |
| " 9. | Simon Hewes, | Kalamazoo do | s h f of n w q r of n e q r | 22 | 1 south, | 10 west, | 5 | | 13 00 | 24 00 |
| " 10. | E. Judson, | do do | n w q r of s w q r | 22 | 1 south, | 10 west, | 10 | | 13 00 | 13 00 |
| " 16. | Mary Noy, | Calhoun do | n w q r of n e q r | 7 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 40 | 98 | 13 00 | 450 00 |
| April 21. | W. G. Rice, | do do | Block number 37, | 7 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 3 | | 13 00 | 47 76 |
| May 13. | N. S. Niel, | Berrien do | Lot do 61, | 38 | 4 south, | 19 west, | 3 | | 13 00 | 60 00 |
| " 17. | Curtis Boughton, | do do | do do 5, | 38 | 4 south, | 19 west, | 3 | | 13 00 | 60 00 |
| " 17. | J. Barron, | Calhoun do | Block do 39, | 7 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 15 | 50 | 13 00 | 150 00 |
| June 26. | William E. Sawyer, | do do | Lot do 3, | 27 | 1 south, | 6 west, | 10 | | 13 00 | 150 00 |
| " 26. | Henry Holmes, | do do | n w q r of n w q r | 28 | 1 south, | 6 west, | 40 | | 13 00 | 450 00 |
| " 26. | J. A. Hulih, | Seneca county, N. Y. | n e half of s e quarter | 33 | 1 south, | 6 w } | 102 | 25 | 13 00 | 1,327 00 |
| Aug. 28. | Nathan Smith, assignee of } Thomas Evans, | Oakland county, M., | e half of n w q r | 9 | 1 north, | 10 east, | 50 | | 5 00 | 400 00 |
| Sept. 11. | M. Eldred, Jr. | Kalamazoo do | n e q r of n e q r | 22 | 1 south, | 10 west, | 10 | | 25 00 | 250 00 |
| " 11. | H. Montague, | do do | n e q r of s w q r | 7 | 1 south, | 11 west, | 40 | | 13 00 | 450 00 |
| " 11. | D. Wilmarth, | Berrien do | n h f of n w q r of n w q r | 12 | 1 south, | 11 west, | 15 | 65 | 13 00 | 223 92 |
| " 11. | F. Howe, | do do | n h f of s e q r | 34 | 1 south, | 19 west, | 59 | 05 | 13 00 | 708 06 |
| " 19. | G. W. Brilaine, | St. Joseph do | n w frac of s e q r | 15 | 1 south, | 9 west, | 25 | 56 | 13 00 | 402 06 |
| Oct. 25. | William M. Watkins, | Berrien do | s e q r of s w q r | 12 | 1 south, | 18 west, | 40 | | 13 00 | 450 00 |
| " 25. | F. Howe, | Calhoun do | Block number 10, | 7 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 40 | | 12 00 | 450 00 |
| Oct. 27. | Hen. Canisac & Platt Gilbert, | do do | s w q r of s e q r | 12 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 2 | 53 | 32 50 | 325 00 |
| " 27. | Chas. Cady, | do do | do do 32, | 7 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 3 | 50 | 65 00 | 65 00 |
| " 27. | Same, | do do | do do 31, | 7 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 3 | 50 | 60 00 | 60 00 |
| " 27. | W. Martin, | do do | Lot do 15, | 27 | 1 south, | 6 west, | 3 | 50 | 146 60 | 9 67 |
| " 27. | Same, | do do | do do 90, | 37 | 1 south, | 6 west, | 13 | 29 | 147 60 | 14 76 |
| " 27. | George Henig, | do do | n e q r of n e q r | 38 | 1 south, | 6 west, | 31 | 40 | 12 00 | 376 80 |
| " 27. | Whiteous, Hall & Packer, | do do | n e q r of s w q r | 7 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 10 | | 12 00 | 120 00 |
| " 27. | S. Farnsworth, | do do | w pt of s w q r of s w q r | 7 | 1 south, | 7 west, | 19 | | 12 00 | 130 00 |
| " 27. | Lee, Maynard & Egan, | do do | w e q r | 30 | 1 north, | 10 east, | 100 | | 5 00 | 500 00 |
| " 27. | William McDermott, | Oakland do | w h f of s w q r | 30 | 1 north, | 10 east, | 50 | | 5 00 | 400 00 |
| Nov. 3. | | | | | | | 924 | 59 | 89,453 70 | 81,092 87 |

(B.)

Abstract of Sales of Primary School Land, from December 1, 1842, to November 30, 1843, inclusive.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | Name. | Residence. | Part of section. | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | Price. | Amount of | |
|------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|---|------------------|-------|--------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | Sec. | Town. | Range. | | | purchase. | 1st 10 per cent received. |
| | | | | | | | | Acres. | Sq. ft. | Dolla. Cts. | Dolla. Cts. |
| 1842. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec'r 5. | N. Baaman, | Oakland county, N. | | se qr of n w qr | 16 | 4 n | 9 c | 40 | 5 | 80 | 200 |
| | William Colby, | do | | w half of n e qr | 16 | 8 n | 14 w | 89 | 5 | | 400 |
| | 6. Thomas O. Hill, | Washburn do | | part of s w qr lying n } of middle road. | 5 | 3 s | 7 c | 116 20 | 15 | 1,243 | 174 39 |
| | 7. E. M. Chippen, | Branch do | | lot number 23, | 16 | 6 s | 6 w | 10 | 12 | 129 | 12 |
| | 10. John Pratt, | Washburn do | | se qr of n e qr | 16 | 1 s | 6 c | 40 | 3 | 209 | 20 |
| | 12. E. Belknap, | Jackson do | | n w qr | 16 | 1 s | 1 c | 100 | 3 | 840 | 80 |
| | 16. J. Kunyan, Jr., | St. Joseph do | | n w qr of s e qr | 16 | 8 s | 11 w | 40 | 3 | 209 | 20 |
| | 23. B. W. Cribben, | Branch do | | e hf of n w qr | 16 | 8 s | 7 c | 40 | 5 | 400 | 40 |
| | 26. J. Mosey, | Washburn do | | se qr of s w qr | 16 | 4 s | 3 c | 40 | 5 | 209 | 20 |
| | 27. J. Forbes, | Wayne do | | e hf of s w qr | 1 | 4 s | 10 c | 89 | 5 | 400 | 40 |
| 1843. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan'y 9. | D. Dickason, | Calhoun do | | n e qr of s e fl qr | 16 | 2 s | 7 w | 55 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| | 13. J. Kaveny, | Wayne do | | se qr of n w qr | 16 | 1 s | 12 c | 40 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| | B. Mace, | do | | se qr of s w qr | 16 | 2 s | 8 c | 40 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| | 10. A. B. Mann, | do | | se qr of s w qr | 16 | 2 s | 8 c | 40 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| | 21. Everett Kimble, | Calhoun do | | n e qr of e hf of s w qr | 16 | 3 s | 1 c | 50 | 5 | 32 50 | 25 |
| | 30. E. Belknap, | Jackson do | | n w qr of n e qr | 16 | 2 s | 3 w | 40 | 3 | 200 | 20 |
| | 31. J. Downer, | Wayne do | | n e qr of n w qr | 16 | 1 s | 12 c | 40 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| | C. N. Brainard, | do | | n w qr of n w qr | 16 | 1 s | 12 c | 40 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| | 13. George Wells, | do | | n w qr of n w qr | 16 | 2 s | 12 c | 40 | 3 | 200 | 20 |
| Feb'y 4. | 13. George Wells, | do | | n w qr of n w qr | 16 | 2 s | 12 c | 40 | 3 | 200 | 20 |
| | 18. N. Miller, | Washburn do | | n e qr of s w qr | 16 | 4 s | 6 c | 40 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| | 37. W. S. Gilbert, | do | | n e qr of s w qr | 16 | 4 s | 6 c | 40 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| March 8. | 37. W. S. Gilbert, | do | | n e qr of s w qr | 16 | 4 s | 6 c | 40 | 5 | 200 | 20 |
| | 10. A. Le Camp, | Kalamazoo do | | n e part of lot No 14, | 16 | 6 s | 10 w | 42 | 108 | 43 36 | 53 |
| | E. V. Kellogg, | Washburn do | | e hf of n e qr | 16 | 1 s | 10 w | 50 | 3 | | 40 |
| | 11. G. M. Boerwick, | do | | s hf of s e qr | 16 | 1 s | 5 c | 80 | 3 | 400 | 40 |
| | Lewin Clark, | do | | s hf of s e qr | 16 | 1 s | 5 c | 80 | 3 | 400 | 40 |
| | 18. A. J. Cushing, | Oakland do | | se qr of s e qr | 16 | 8 s | 10 w | 40 | 3 | 200 | 20 |
| | 27. S. T. Hill, | Washburn do | | se qr of s w qr | 16 | 1 n | 7 c | 40 | 3 | 200 | 20 |
| | 28. H. B. Tichworth, | do | | se qr of n e qr | 16 | 1 n | 5 c | 40 | 3 | 200 | 20 |
| | 29. F. A. Stact, | Calhoun do | | w hf of n e qr | 16 | 6 n | 9 c | 50 | 3 | 200 | 20 |
| | St. Joseph do | do | | w hf of n e qr | 16 | 2 s | 11 w | 50 | 3 | 400 | 40 |

Abstract of Sales of Primary School Land—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | Residence. | Part of | Tract purchased. | Sec. | Town. | Range. | Acres. | 100ths | Dolls. | Cts. | Amount of purchase. | Price. | Quantity. | 1st 10 per ct received. | Dolls. | Cts. |
|------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------|---------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------------|--------|------|
| 1893. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | H. S. Jackson, | Kent county, M., | | se qr of ne qr | 16 | 6 n | 12 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 40 | 20 | | |
| | W M Leach, | Lenawee do | | se qr of se qr | 16 | 7 s | 5 e | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | John Ryan, | Washtenaw | | sw qr of se qr | 16 | 1 s | 6 e | 80 | | 5 | | 400 | 5 | 40 | 40 | | |
| May | J. H. Hanchett, | Branch, | | Lot number 3A, | 16 | 6 s | 6 w | 20 | | 12 | | 240 | 12 | 24 | 24 | | |
| | E. E. Dutton, | Monroe, | | n and w 1/2 part of se qr | 16 | 6 s | 7 e | 51 | | 5 | | 258 | 5 | 25 | 25 | | 81 |
| | O. Putnam, | Cass, | | se qr of sw qr | 16 | 7 s | 13 w | 40 | | 5 | | 400 | 5 | 40 | 40 | | |
| | S. S. Goff, | Lenawee, | | se qr of se qr | 16 | 7 s | 5 e | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | P. Garlivan, | do | | se qr of sw qr | 16 | 7 s | 5 e | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| June | E. De Long, | Lapeer, | | se qr of se qr | 16 | 6 n | 12 e | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | Robert Camp, | Van Buren, | | nw qr of nw qr | 16 | 3 s | 16 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | H. Fitzgerald, | Lenawee, | | nw qr of se qr | 16 | 7 s | 5 e | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | Milo Clark, | Branch, | | se qr of nw qr | 16 | 1 s | 3 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | George Dorr, | Washtenaw, | | nw qr of se qr | 16 | 7 s | 8 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| July | J. Hannan, | Livingston, | | se qr of ne qr | 16 | 3 s | 3 e | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | J. C. Longyear, | Jackson, | | se qr of ne qr | 16 | 1 n | 6 e | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | Daniel Foster, | Allegan, | | nw qr of ne qr | 16 | 2 s | 2 e | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | J. J. Culver, | Calhoun, | | nw qr of nw qr | 16 | 1 n | 13 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | same, | do | | nw qr of nw qr | 16 | 3 s | 4 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| Aug. | H. Upton, | Jackson, | | whf of ne qr | 16 | 2 s | 3 w | 80 | | 5 | | 400 | 5 | 40 | 40 | | |
| | S. Adams, | do | | ne qr of nw qr | 16 | 1 s | 3 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | Thomas Holmes, | Washtenaw, | | whf of ne qr | 16 | 1 s | 5 e | 80 | | 5 | | 400 | 5 | 40 | 40 | | |
| | G. E. Reed, | do | | ne qr of ne qr | 16 | 1 s | 10 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | R. R. Cook, | Kalamazoo, | | ne qr of nw qr | 16 | 8 n | 8 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| Sept. | W. H. Harrison, | do | | ne qr of ne qr | 16 | 8 n | 8 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | Thomas K. Green, | Berrien, | | ne qr of ne qr | 16 | 3 s | 14 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | C. H. Lane, | Cass, | | shf of nw qr | 16 | 7 s | 17 w | 80 | | 5 | | 400 | 5 | 40 | 40 | | |
| | H. Thompson, | do | | ne qr of nw qr | 16 | 8 s | 13 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | Thomas Engle, | St Joseph, | | ne qr of nw qr | 16 | 8 s | 14 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | A. J. Haines, | do | | ne qr of nw qr | 16 | 8 s | 10 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | Levi Holmes, | do | | ne qr of ne qr | 16 | 8 s | 9 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | G. W. Mot, | Branch, | | chf of se qr | 16 | 8 s | 5 w | 80 | | 5 | | 400 | 5 | 40 | 40 | | |
| | W. A. Shannon, | do | | se qr of ne qr | 16 | 6 s | 5 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |
| | J. Clark, | Hillsdale, | | ne qr of nw qr | 16 | 6 s | 3 w | 40 | | 5 | | 200 | 5 | 20 | 20 | | |

Abstract of Sales of Primary School Land—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | Price. | Amount of purchase. | 1st 10 per cent received. |
|------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------|-------|-----------|--------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| | Name. | Residence. | Part of | S-c. | Town. | Range. | | | |
| 1842. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sept. 28. | W Norton, | St Joseph, | eh of s e q r | 16 | 7 s | 9 W | | 400 | 40 |
| | Lacy Stearns, | Livingston, | s w q r of n e q r | 16 | 3 n | 6 e | | 200 | 20 |
| 29. | P. Kils Fullin, | Shawasee, | s e q r of s e q r | 10 | 6 n | 4 e | | 200 | 20 |
| Oct'r 4. | W. Woodard Hart, | Lapeer, | n w q r of n w q r | 10 | 7 n | 10 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | A. Harrison, | Albion, | s w q r | 16 | 6 n | 12 e | | 500 | 50 |
| 6. | J. Wilder, | Oakland do M, | n e q r of n e q r | 16 | 3 n | 18 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | G. O. Whittemore, | do | s e q r of n w q r | 16 | 3 n | 10 e | | 200 | 20 |
| Oct'r 6. | E. M. Cook, | Oakland county, M., | eh of s e q r | 16 | 1 n | 11 e | | 400 | 40 |
| | A. S. Lee, | do | s w q r of s e q r | 16 | 1 n | 8 e | | 400 | 40 |
| | S. Pearce, | do | eh of n w q r | 16 | 2 n | 10 e | | 400 | 40 |
| | G. Pearce, | do | n e q r of s w q r | 16 | 2 n | 10 e | | 400 | 40 |
| | J. J. Muesel, | do | w h of s e q r | 16 | 2 n | 7 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | Benjamin Sawyer, | do | eh of s w q r | 16 | 2 n | 7 e | | 400 | 40 |
| | William Walls, | do | eh of n w q r | 16 | 3 n | 10 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | J. Robbins, | do | n w q r of n w q r | 16 | 3 n | 10 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | J. W. Chapman, | do | s e q r of n w q r | 16 | 3 n | 11 e | | 400 | 40 |
| 9. | Orus Field, | Wayne | w h of n e q r | 6 | 2 s | 11 e | | 200 | 20 |
| 10. | G. A. Burlingame, | Nacomb, | n w q r of n e q r | 16 | 5 n | 12 e | | 400 | 40 |
| 11. | P. Miller, | Oakland, | w h of n w q r | 16 | 5 n | 10 e | | 400 | 40 |
| | F. Brakeman, | St Clair, | n e q r of s e q r | 16 | 6 n | 17 e | | 200 | 20 |
| 14. | F. Christancy, | Monroe, | s w q r of s e q r | 5 | 6 s | 7 s | | 463 60 | 46 30 |
| 16. | E. Houghton, | Wadsworth, | s w q r of s e q r | 16 | 1 s | 5 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | J. D. Mosely, | do | n w q r of s e q r | 16 | 1 s | 3 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | L. Boyce, | do | s w q r of n e q r | 16 | 1 s | 3 e | | 200 | 20 |
| 17. | J. Flouy, | do | s e q r of n w q r | 16 | 1 s | 6 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | J. Murra, | do | s w q r of n e q r | 16 | 1 s | 6 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | F. J. Alcott, | do | eh of n e q r | 16 | 3 s | 6 e | | 480 | 48 |
| | Henry Feldkamp, | do | n e q r of n w q r | 16 | 4 s | 6 e | | 480 | 48 |
| 19 | L. Lee, | do | s w q r of n w q r | 16 | 3 s | 4 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | J. Church, | do | s w q r of n w q r | 16 | 3 s | 6 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | C. Beckwith, | do | s e q r of n e q r | 16 | 2 s | 6 e | | 400 | 40 |
| | R. Farry, | do | w h of n e q r | 16 | 3 s | 6 e | | 440 | 44 |
| 19 | M. D. Osborne, | do | s w q r of s e q r | 16 | 5 s | 5 e | | 200 | 20 |
| | L. Law, | do | n w q r of n w q r | 16 | 5 s | 5 e | | 200 | 20 |

(D.)

Public Sale of State Lands in Michigan.

STATE LAND OFFICE, }
Marshall, May 10, 1843. }

In accordance with the provisions of the "Act to organize a Land Office, and to regulate the sale of the public lands," notice is hereby given that on the eleventh day of July next ensuing, at this office, in the village of Marshall, county of Calhoun, there will be offered at public auction, and sold to the highest bidder, under the restrictions of the act aforesaid, certain State Lands, situated and being within the limits of the townships hereinafter described, to wit:

North of the base line and West of the principal Meridian.

Townships nine and ten of range three.

Townships eight and nine of range seven.

Townships seven, eight, nine and ten of range eight.

Townships seven, eight, nine and ten of range nine.

Townships five, six, seven, eight and nine of range ten.

Townships four, five, six and nine of range eleven.

Townships four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten and thirteen of range twelve.

Townships three, five, seven, eight, nine and ten of range thirteen.

Townships five, seven, eight and nine of range fourteen.

Townships eight and ten of range fifteen.

North of the base line and East of the principal Meridian.

Township seven of range one.

Township seven of range two.

Townships seven and eight of range three.

Townships seven, eight and nine of range four.

Township nine of range five.

Townships eleven and twelve of range six.

Townships ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of range seven.

Townships twelve and thirteen of range eight.

Townships seven of range fourteen.

Townships ten, eleven and twelve of range fifteen.

Townships ten, eleven and twelve of range sixteen.

South of the base line and West of the principal Meridian.

Township four of range nine.

Townships four and five of range ten.

Townships four and five of range eleven.

The lands are embraced in the counties of Kent, Ionia, Montcalm, Ottawa, Gratiot, Allegan, Shiawassee, Saginaw, Genessee, Tuscola, Sanilac, St. Clair, Kalamazoo and St. Joseph. They have all been selected with care by competent and experienced agents under the State authorities, and are believed to be choice and valuable lands.

Lists in detail, describing the particular selections made in the several townships above enumerated, may be seen at this office, and at the office of the Secretary of State in Detroit.

The minimum bid at the sale will be *one dollar and twenty-five cents* per acre; and all treasury notes, and all Auditor's warrants against *any of the funds* of this state will be received in payment for these lands.

The sale will continue from day to day (Sundays excepted) until the lands designed for sale are sold or offered; and all lands offered and not sold will be subject to private entry at this office at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, at any time after the close of the sales.

Mills, Houses, and Building Lots.

At the same time and place, will be offered for sale, at a minimum price to be determined in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid, the *Frederick Mills*, and Mill property, and the several village lots owned by the state in the village of *Frederick*, Macomb county; also part of lots *eight* and *nine*, in section one, on Jefferson avenue, with the buildings thereon, and a lot on Woodbridge street, adjoining lands of the lands of the late Dr. McCoskry, in the *city of Detroit*, also twenty-six village lots in the village of *Marshall*.

D. V. BELL,

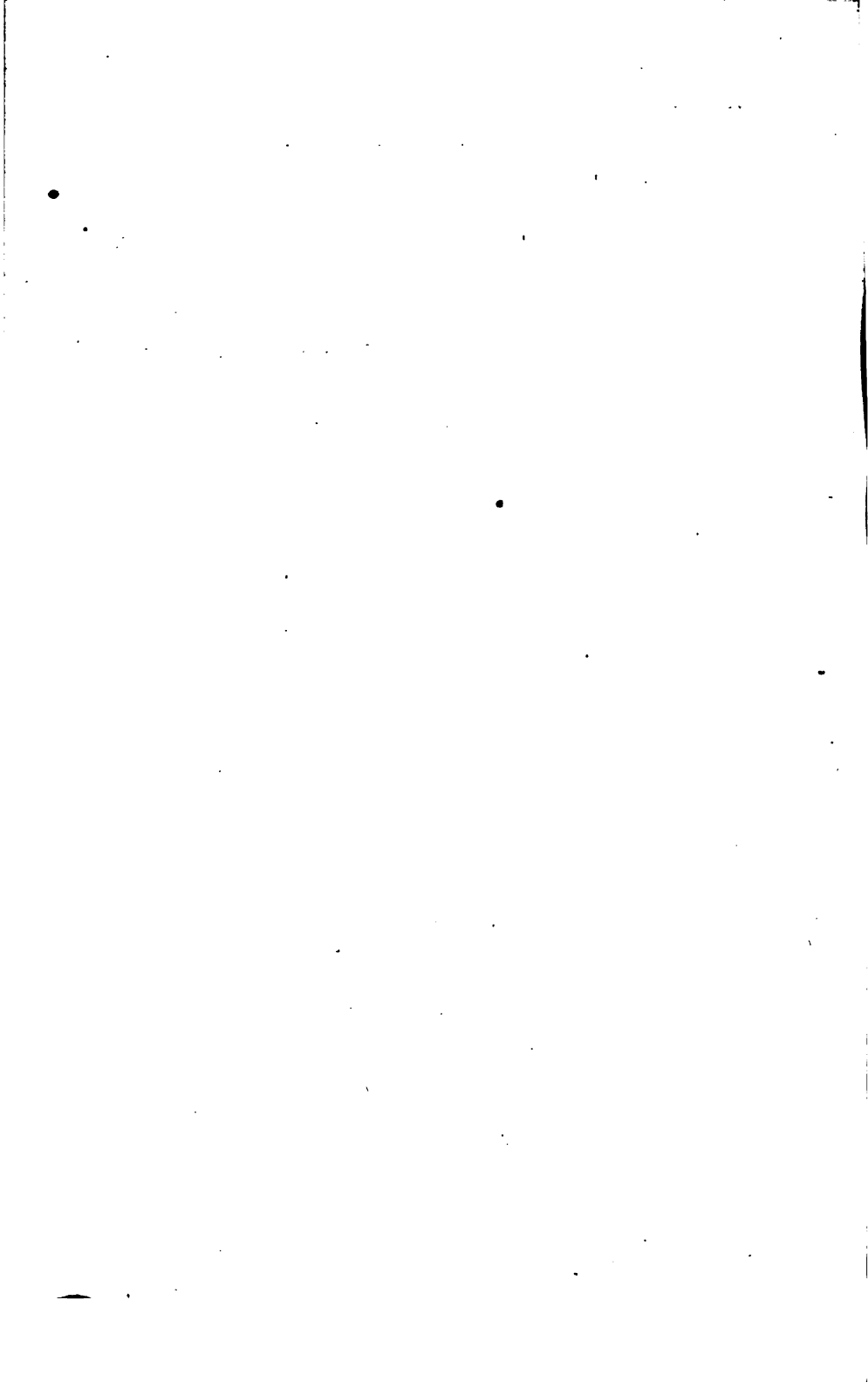
Commissioner Land Office.

Notice to the Pre-Emption Claimants.

Every person claiming the right of pre-emption to land in any of the townships designated in the above notice of sale, by virtue of the

provisions of the "Act to organize a land office and to regulate the sale of the public lands," is requested to prove the same to the satisfaction of the undersigned, before the day appointed for the commencement of the sale above mentioned, agreeably to the requirements of the act aforesaid, otherwise such claims will be forfeited, if the land is sold to any other person.

D. V. BELL,
Commissioner Land Office.



(E.)

Abstract of internal Improvement and Asset Lands sold from July 11th, 1843, to November 30th, 1843, inclusive.

| When sold, | By whom purchased. | | Tract Purchased. | | Quantity. | | Amount of purchase money. | |
|------------|-----------------------|------------------|--|---------------------|-----------|--------|---------------------------|------|
| | Name. | Residence. | Section or part of | Spec. Town & Range. | Acres. | rods. | Dolls. | Cts. |
| 1843. | | | | | | | | |
| July 11 | Ira Porter, | Ionia county, M. | w hf of s e qr | 8 n | 8 w | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | Smith Lapham, | Washtenaw do | s e qr of s w qr | 36 9 | 11 | 40 | 50 | 00 |
| | same, | do | n w qr of n w qr | 23 9 | 11 | 40 | 50 | 00 |
| | Robert Howlett, | Kent | w hf of s w qr | 32 7 | 9 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | John N. Andrews, | do | w hf of n w qr | 32 7 | 9 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | Lorenzo D. Hoag, | Lenawee do | w hf of n e qr & s e } qr of n e qr } | 14 7 | 10 | 120 | 150 | 00 |
| | Edward Fennessey, | Ottawa do | lots 2, 3, & 5 | 36 7 | 13 | 113 40 | 141 | 75 |
| | Dennis O'Leary, | do | w hf of n w qr | 36 7 | 13 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | Henry R. Williams, | Kent | lots 2 & 3, s w qr of } n e of s e of n w } | 13 7 | 9 | 162 10 | 202 | 63 |
| | same, | do | n w qr of n w qr | 17 8 | 10 | 40 | 50 | 00 |
| | Jacob Gilman, | do | n e qr of n w qr | 17 8 | 10 | 40 | 50 | 00 |
| | Peter Coon & S. Coon, | do | w hf of n w qr | 13 8 | 12 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | same, | do | e hf of n e qr | 14 8 | 12 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | A. & R. Konkle & J. | do | n e qr of s e qr | 13 8 | 12 | 40 | 50 | 00 |
| | Eldred, | do | s e qr of s e qr | 14 8 | 12 | 40 | 50 | 00 |
| | Henry R. Williams, | do | w hf of s w qr | 14 8 | 12 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | James Davis, | do | s w qr | 15 8 | 12 | 160 | 200 | 00 |
| | Michael Thorne, | do | | | | | | |

Abstract of Lands Sold—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Residence. | Tract purchased. | | | | Quantity. | | Amount of purchase money. |
|------------|---|--|----------------|--|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | Name. | | | Section or part of | Sec. | Town | P. Range. | Acres. | 100ths. | Dolls. Cts. |
| 1843. | John Coffee, Lansing B. Mizner, | Kent Wayne | do do | s e q r of s w q r w ½ of s w ¼ & n e ¼ } | 18 28 | 8 10 | n e | 12 16 | 40 120 | 50 00 150 00 |
| 12 | John Benham, same, | Ontario county | N. Y. do | n e q r w h f of n w q r | 18 14 | 4 4 | s 4 | 9 w 10 | 160 80 | 200 00 100 00 |
| | Nelson Wilcox, same, | Kalamazoo county, | M. do | w h f of s w q r e h f of n e q r | 12 14 | 4 4 | 10 10 | 80 80 | 80 80 | 100 00 100 00 |
| | Randolph Nutting, Asa Nutting, same, | Hampden co., Mass. do do | do do do | n w q r w h f of s w q r e h f of s e q r | 18 29 30 | 4 4 4 | 9 9 9 | 9 80 80 | 163 80 80 | 203 95 160 00 100 00 |
| | same, Randolph Nutting, Abel Thompson, same, | do do do | do do do | w h f of n w f l r e h f of s e q r s e q r | 31 12 10 | 4 4 4 | 9 4 4 | 9 10 10 | 87 80 160 | 109 45 100 00 200 00 |
| | same, same, same, | Kalamazoo county, M. do do do | do do do | s e q r s w q r and n w q r n e f l q r | 15 24 18 | 4 4 4 | 10 4 4 | 10 320 157 | 160 41 41 | 200 00 400 00 196 76 |
| | same, Samuel P Brown, Lewis Ellsworth, | do Yates county, N. Y. do | do do do | n e q r n h f of n w q r s ½ of n w q r & n ¼ of } | 24 24 29 | 4 4 9 | 10 w n | 10 w n | 160 80 160 | 200 00 100 00 200 00 |
| | John Benham, Oliver N Bostwick, | do Kent | do do | n w q r w h f of s w q r | 29 28 | 9 4 | n s | 10 w 10 w | 160 160 | 200 00 200 00 |
| 11 | | | | | 28 | 5 | n | 11 w | 80 | 100 00 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----|-----|------|-----|--------|
| same, | do | se qr of se qr. | 29 | 5 n | 11 | 40 | 50 00 |
| same, | do | ne qr of ne qr | 22 | 5 | 11 | 4 | 50 00 |
| Joseph Hopler, | do | ehf of sw qr | 27 | 8 n | 12 w | 80 | 100 00 |
| Halsey Murray, | do | whf of ne qr and e | 29 | 8 | 12 | 160 | 200 00 |
| John Rogers, | do | whf of nw qr | 29 | 8 | 12 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Henry S. Smith, | do | whf of se qr | 29 | 8 | 12 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Stephen French, | do | se qr of sw qr | 8 | 8 | 10 | 40 | 50 00 |
| Oliver N. Bostwick, | do | nw qr | 33 | 5 n | 11 | 160 | 200 00 |
| 12. John Potter, | St. Joseph county, | se qr | 29 | 6 s | 9 | 160 | 200 00 |
| 11. Schuyler L. Eddy, | Allegany county N. Y. | lots No. 182 & sw | 29 | 9 n | 9 | 140 | 55 |
| 12. Nathaniel P. Roberts, | Kent county, Mich. | qr of ne qr | 35 | 7 | 13 | 80 | 175 69 |
| Nelson Washburn, | Kalamazoo county, M. | ehf of se qr | 31 | 4 s | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Harvey Jacox, | St. Joseph county, M. | whf of ne qr & e | 32 | 4 | 9 | 160 | 200 00 |
| Asa Nutting, | Hampden | Mass. nw qr | 18 | 4 | 10 | 166 | 56 |
| Randolph Nutting, | do | sw qr | 8 | 4 | 10 | 160 | 200 00 |
| 13. Wm. H. Murray, | Madison | N. Y. n 1/2 of nw fl qr | 3 | 7 n | 10 | 43 | 20 |
| Thomas Knowlen, | St. Joseph | Mich. shf of nw qr | 5 | 5 s | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Geo. W. Van Buren, | do | se qr | 17 | 5 s | 10 | 160 | 200 00 |
| Abel Thompson, | Kalamazoo, do | shf of nw qr & e hf | 4 | 5 | 10 | 160 | 200 00 |
| Asa Nutting, | Hampden | Mass. ehf of sw qr | 29 | 4 | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Randolph Nutting, | do | whf of sw qr | 10 | 4 | 10 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Francis Jacox, | St. Joseph | do whf of nw qr | 32 | 4 | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| same, | do | ehf of ne qr | 31 | 4 | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| James E. Johnson, | do | ne qr & nw 1/2 of sw 1/4 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 200 | 250 00 |

Abstract of Lands Sold—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Residence. | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | | Amount of purchase money. |
|------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Name. | | | Section or part of | Sec. | Town p. | Range | Acres. | Dols. Cts. |
| 1843. | Nelson Washburn, Jabez Kendrick, James E Johnson, same, same, | Kalamazoo do do do do | do do do do do | w hf of s e qr s e qr s w qr of s w qr s w qr of s w qr n w qr | 32 5 7 18 13 | 4 5 5 5 5 | 9 10 9 9 10 | 80 160 42 38 160 | 100 00 200 00 52 90 48 20 200 00 |
| July 12 | William B. Josslyn, John Ball, | Kent | do | s e qr e hf of s w qr & e hf of n w qr | 30 24 13 | 4 8 n 8 | 10 12 12 | 160 160 80 | 200 00 200 00 100 00 |
| | same, same, Warren B. Hill, | do do Wayne | do do do | e hf of s w qr n e fri qr part of lots No 8 & 9 with the buildings thereon in Jef. Av. Detroit, village lots No 842 & 843 in the vil- lage of Marshall at \$75 each, | 1 7 1 | 7 7 7 | 12 12 12 | 178 95 | 223 69 |
| | Oliver C. Comstock, jr. | Calhoun | do | | | | | | 2600 00 |
| | | | do | | | | | | 150 00 |
| 15. | Wm. B Josslyn, Leonard Kip, Isaac Young, James E. Johnson, | St. Joseph, do City of New York do St. Joseph county, M. | do do do do | w hf of s w qr entire fri section, entire fri section, w hf of s e qr | 4 26 27 31 | 5 s 9 n 9 n 4 s | 10 w 8 w 8 9 | 80 624 623 80 | 100 00 781 06 779 13 100 00 |

Abstract of Lands Sold—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Residence. | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | Amount of purchase money. |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|---|------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | Name. | | | Section or part of | Sec. | Township. | Range. | Dolls. Cts. |
| 1843. | Richard Giles, | Jackson county | M. | w 1/2 of ne 1/4 w 1/2 of n w 1/4 } & se 1/4 of n w 1/4 } | 32 | 8 n | 9 w | 250 00 |
| 21. | Michael Kennedy, | Calhoun, | do | n w qr of n w frl qr | 30 | 8 | 9 | 37 87 |
| | Dennis McCarty, | do | do | e hf of s w qr | 30 | 8 | 9 | 100 00 |
| | William McCarty, | do | do | s w qr of s w qr & s w } qr of n e qr } | 30 | 8 | 9 | 96 40 |
| | John McCarty, | do | do | e hf of n e qr | 30 | 8 | 9 | 100 00 |
| | John Sullivan, | do | do | e 1/2 of ne 1/4 & s w 1/2 of ne 1/4 } | 31 | 8 | 9 | 150 00 |
| | John Whalen, | do | do | w hf of s e qr | 8 | 7 | 12 | 100 00 |
| | William Eddington, | do | do | e hf of n w qr | 17 | 7 | 12 | 100 00 |
| | Samuel Middlekauff, | Washington, do | Md. | n e qr n w qr & s w qr | 7 | 8 | 12 | 616 29 |
| | same, | do | do | n 1/2 se 1/4 w 1/2 of s w 1/4 } & ne 1/4 of s w qr } | 18 | 8 | 12 | 774 50 |
| | Joseph Labor, | Calhoun, county do, | M. | e hf of s w qr | 8 | 7 | 12 | 100 00 |
| 24. | James E. Johnson, | St. Joseph, | do | n e qr of s w qr | 12 | 5 s | 10 | 50 00 |
| | Richard Giles, | Jackson, | do | n e qr of s w qr | 12 | 8 n | 10 | 50 00 |
| | James Fitzmorris, | Calhoun, | do | s w qr of s w qr | 8 | 7 | 12 | 50 00 |
| | Michael Farrall, | do | do | n w qr of s w qr | 24 | 7 | 10 | 50 00 |
| | Benjamin Winans, | Genessee, do | N. Y. | w hf of s w qr | 32 | 8 | 12 | 100 00 |
| | same, | do | do | e hf of s e qr | 31 | 8 | 12 | 100 00 |
| | Henry R. Williams, | Kent, do | M. | n e qr of n e qr | 26 | 8 | 10 | 50 00 |
| 25. | John B. Rice, | Erie county, | N. Y. | n half of | 8 | 10 n | 16 e | 400 00 |

Abstract of Lands Sold—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Residence. | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | | Amount of purchase money. |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|------------------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|---------------------------|
| | Name. | | | Section. | Town p. | Range. | Acres. | 100ths. | Dolls. Cts. |
| 1843. | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 8. | Dennis McCarty, | Kent, | do | M. n e q r of s e q r | 31 | 8 | 9 | 40 | 50 00 |
| | same, | do. | do | n w q r of s w q r | 32 | 8 | 9 | 40 | 50 00 |
| 9. | Abel Thompson, | Kalamazoo, | do | do n h f of n w q r | 11 | 4 s | 10 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Henry R. Williams, | Kent, | do | do e h f of n e q r | 25 | 8 n | 10 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | William Roberts, | do | do | do n w q r of n e q r | 13 | 8 n | 12 | 40 | 50 00 |
| | Aaron Eager, | do | do | do s w q r of n e q r | 30 | 8 n | 11 | 40 | 50 00 |
| | James M. Smith, | do | do | do e h f of n e q r | 11 | 7 n | 14 | 80 | 100 00 |
| 11. | Jonathan L. Pierce, | Oneida, | do | N. Y. w h f of n e q r | 25 | 8 n | 10 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | James E. Johnson, | St. Joseph, | do | M. e h f of s w q r | 18 | 5 s | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| 12. | Asa L. Briggs, | Kalamazoo, | do | do w h f of n e q r | 23 | 4 s | 11 | 80 | 100 00 |
| 14. | S. Lee & R. Platt, | St. Joseph, | do | do n e q r of s e q r | 32 | 4 s | 9 | 40 | 50 00 |
| | Stephen H. Warren, | Herkimer, | do | N. Y. w h f of s w q r | 34 | 9 n | 8 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Rosekrans Divine, | Dutchess, | do | do e h f of s w q r | 34 | 9 n | 8 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | S. H. Warner and R. Divine, | Herkimer, | do | s h f of n w q r | 34 | 9 n | 8 | 80 | 100 00 |
| 18. | Edwin A. Hayden, | Calhoun, | do | M. e h f of s w q r | 8 | 4 s | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Lydia Ann Rood, | Chemung, | do | N. Y. w h f of s w q r | 8 | 4 s | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Rachael D. Crowell, | Calhoun, | do | M. w h f of n e q r | 17 | 4 s | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Ira Porter, | Ionia, | do | do w h f of s w q r | 22 | 8 n | 7 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | same, | do | do | do n w q r of s w q r | 9 | 8 n | 7 | 40 | 50 00 |
| 19. | Joseph Collins, | do | do | do s e q r of s w q r | 7 | 8 n | 7 w | 40 | 50 00 |

Abstract of Lands Sold—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Residence. | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | | Amount of purchase money. |
|------------|---|---|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| | Name. | | | Section or part of | Sec. | Town & p. | Range. | Acres. | Dols. Cts. |
| 1843. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sep 20. | Hiram Dowling, Abraham Bronk, Calvin Thompson, Asa and Randolph Nutting, | St. Joseph Schenectady do Jackson do Hampden do | do N. Y., do do do | n e qr of n e qr e hf of s w qr s e qr of s w qr e hf of s e qr and s w } qr of s e qr | 25 14 25 7 | 4 s 8 n 9 4 s | 11 w 12 10 10 | 40 80 40 120 | 50 00 100 00 50 00 150 00 |
| 21. | John Cathcart, John Haire, Joham Hall, Peter Nagle, James Snowden, | Kent do do do do do do do do do | do do do do do | n hf of s e qr n w qr of s w qr n e qr of n e qr n e qr of s w qr s e qr | 14 13 31 4 17 | 8 n 8 8 7 8 | 12 12 12 9 12 | 80 40 40 40 160 | 100 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 200 00 |
| 27. | Robert Howlett, Edward N. Shelton, John B. Stone, John Lammon, John Lammon, | do do Fairfield co., Conn. Kalamazoo do Lenawee do Hampden do | do do do do do | lot number 3, n w qr n w qr of s e qr s e qr of n w qr e hf of s w qr | 25 30 24 1 10 | 7 4 s 4 s 4 4 | 13 9 10 11 10 | 36 10 169 16 40 40 80 | 45 12 207 70 50 00 50 00 100 00 |
| Oct. 2. | A. & R. Nutting, John Stillwell, jr. & James Stillwell, | Kalamazoo do do do do do do do | do do do do | w hf of n e qr & s e } qr of n e qr w hf of s e qr s w qr of s w qr | 8 27 5 7 | 4 8 n 7 8 | 9 8 14 12 | 120 80 40 160 | 150 00 100 00 50 00 200 00 |
| 3. | Aaron B. Mathewson, Benjamin Hopkins, Harvey Montgomery, same, same, | Ottawa do Monroe do do do do do do do | do do do do do | N. Y. s e qr n w qr of n w qr s w qr of s w qr | 7 8 5 5 | 8 9 8 8 | 12 12 12 12 | 40 40 40 40 | 50 00 50 00 50 00 50 00 |

| Oct. | 3. | Harvey Montgomery, | Monroe county, N. Y., | s hf of s e qr | 6 | 8 | n | 12 | w | 80 | 100 06 |
|------|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|----|---|---|----|---|--------|--------|
| | 4. | James L. B. Kerr, | Kent do | M., s w qr of s e qr | 32 | 9 | | 8 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | 5. | Samuel Lammon, | Lenawee do | do e hf of s e qr | 24 | 4 | s | 10 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | | Edward J. Fowle, | Yates do | N. Y., w hf of s w qr | 27 | 8 | n | 12 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | | Charles C. Sheppard, | do do | do w hf of s e qr | 31 | 8 | | 12 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | 6. | Ebenezer Anderson, | Lenawee do | M., west half | 6 | 8 | | 12 | | 294 32 | 367 90 |
| | | James L. Lyell, | Wayne do | do entire | 12 | 8 | | 13 | | 626 40 | 783 00 |
| | | Calvin Thompson, | Jackson do | do n e qr of s w qr | 25 | 9 | | 10 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | | Albert Thompson, | do do | do n w qr of s e qr | 36 | 9 | | 10 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | 7. | Abraham Perlee, | Chenango do | N. Y., lot No. 3 & e 4 of n w qr | 35 | 7 | | 13 | | 141 80 | 177 25 |
| | | Salmon L. Hunt, | Stark do | Ohio, w hf of s w qr | 36 | 7 | | 13 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | | Silas K. Stow, | Rensselaer do | N. Y., s w 1/4 & w 1/4 of s e qr | 19 | 8 | | 11 | | 257 76 | 322 20 |
| | | same, | do do | do s e qr of n w qr | 13 | 8 | | 12 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | | same, | do do | do s hf and n w qr | 23 | 8 | | 12 | | 480 | 600 00 |
| | | same, | do do | do s w qr of n w qr and } | | | | | | | |
| | | same, | do do | do s w qr | 24 | 8 | | 12 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | 10. | Abraham Perlee, | Chenango do | do s e qr of n e qr | 25 | 8 | | 12 | | 160 | 200 00 |
| | | John Albert, | Seneca do | Ohio, s e qr and e hf of s w qr | 34 | 7 | | 13 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | | same, | do do | do w hf of s w qr | 33 | 8 | | 8 | | 240 | 300 00 |
| | | same, | do do | do w 1/4 hf of n w qr | 34 | 8 | | 8 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | | same, | do do | do n e qr and w hf of s e qr | 3 | 7 | | 8 | | 77 60 | 97 00 |
| | | Anthony Cardes, | Kent do | do n e qr of n e qr | 4 | 7 | | 8 | | 231 94 | 289 92 |
| | | Dan Velsey, | Ottawa do | do lot number 4, | 27 | 8 | | 12 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | | same, | do do | do s e qr of s w qr and } | 7 | 7 | | 14 | | 24 15 | 30 19 |
| | | | do do | do n w qr of n w qr } | | | | | | | |
| | | | do do | do w 1/4 of n e 1/4 & w 1/4 s e qr | 27 | 8 | | 15 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | 11. | Jacob Hartone, | Barry do | do w 1/4 of n e 1/4 & w 1/4 s e qr | 24 | 7 | | 10 | | 160 | 200 00 |
| | | Le Grand Cannon, | Rensselaer do | N. Y., s e qr | 36 | 9 | | 11 | | 160 | 200 00 |

Abstract of Lands Sold—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | Residence. | Section or part of | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | Amount of purchase money. |
|------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|------------------|------|-------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | | | | Sec. | Town | Range | | |
| | Name. | | | | | | Acres. | Dolls. Cts. |
| 1843. | | | | | | | | |
| Oct 14. | Jedediah H. Wood, | Ontario county, N. Y., | w hf of s e qr | 34 | 8 | 9 w | 80 | 100 00 |
| | William McKenzie, | Kent do M., | frl n e qr | 33 | 8 | 9 | 30 85 | 87 93 |
| | same, | do do | w hf of n w qr | 34 | 8 | 9 | 80 | 100 00 |
| 14. | Albert Thompson, | Jackson do do | n e qr of s e qr | 36 | 9 | 10 | 40 | 50 00 |
| | Aaron H. Hills, | Kent do do | s w qr of s e qr | 14 | 5 | 12 | 40 | 50 00 |
| | Le Grand Cannon, | Rensselaer do do | s 1/2 of s e 1/2 & s 1/2 of s w 1/2 | 27 | 8 | 13 | 160 | 200 00 |
| | same, | do do | north half | 34 | 8 | 13 | 320 | 400 00 |
| | same, | do do | w hf of n w qr | 35 | 8 | 13 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Henry Clayton, | Cayuga do do | w hf of n w qr and n 1/2 | 25 | 8 | 13 | 120 | 150 00 |
| | William R. Kidd, | Oakland do do | e qr of n w qr | 22 | 8 | 7 | 240 | 300 00 |
| | Ira Porter, | Ionia do do | n w qr & w hf of n e qr | 18 | 9 | 7 | 163 41 | 204 26 |
| | same, | do do | w 1/2 n w qr & w 1/2 of s e 1/2 | 17 | 9 | 7 | 160 | 200 00 |
| | same, | do do | s w qr | 13 | 9 | 8 | 80 | 100 00 |
| 16. | John Sullivan, | Jackson do do | e hf of n e qr | 31 | 8 | 9 | 40 | 50 00 |
| | Samuel T. Kidd, | Oakland do do | n w qr of s e qr | 22 | 8 | 7 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | James M. Kidd, | Ionia do do | e hf of s e qr | 13 | 8 | 7 | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Alvah H. Andrews, | Kent do do | s hf of s w qr | 34 | 8 | 9 | 155 60 | 194 50 |
| | | | s e qr of n w qr, e 1/2 of } s w qr and lot No 1 } | 22 | 8 | 12 | 160 | 200 00 |
| 17. | Edward Wheeler, | Niagara do N. Y., | n w qr | 28 | 9 | 11 | 120 | 150 00 |
| 18. | Chase Edgerly, | Kent do M., | w hf of s w qr and n 1/2 | 28 | 9 | 11 | | |
| | | | e qr of s w qr | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|------------|----|--|----|----|---|----|---|--------|--------|
| Oct 18. | Anson C. Loomis, same, | Ontario | do | N. Y., Lots number 5 and 6, do n e frac | 5 | 7 | n | 8 | w | 86 | 107 50 |
| | William Swezey, | Jackson | do | M., n e qr | 6 | 7 | | 8 | | 58 10 | 72 62 |
| | same, | do | do | do w hf of n w qr | 34 | 8 | | 9 | | 160 | 200 00 |
| 20. | Benjamin C. Liscomb, | Steuben | do | N. Y., s w qr | 35 | 8 | | 9 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Luther Lincoln, | Montcalm | do | M., e hf of s e qr | 2 | 7 | | 13 | | 160 | 200 00 |
| | Jeremiah Kilburn, | Ionia | do | do e hf of s w t & w s e v r | 26 | 10 | | 9 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Richard Reed, | Ontario | do | N. Y., e hf of s w t & w hf s e t | 23 | 8 | | 8 | | 160 | 200 00 |
| | same, | do | do | do n w qr of n e qr | 12 | 4 | s | 10 | | 50 00 | 200 00 |
| | Robert Winter, | Calhoun | do | M., w hf of s w qr | 19 | 4 | | 9 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| 21. | Milo K. Cody, | Washtenaw | do | do n w qr | 8 | 9 | n | 9 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | Elson Cody, | do | do | do w hf of n e qr | 23 | 8 | | 7 | | 160 | 200 00 |
| 24. | William Beason, | do | do | do s e qr of s w qr | 23 | 8 | | 7 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | same, | do | do | do e hf of n w qr | 8 | 8 | | 9 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | Erastus W. Beason, | do | do | do s w qr of s w qr | 17 | 8 | | 9 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | same, | do | do | do w hf of n w qr | 8 | 8 | | 9 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | Le Grand Cannon, | Rensselaer | do | N. Y., north half | 17 | 8 | | 9 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | same, | do | do | do north half | 32 | 8 | | 13 | | 320 | 400 00 |
| | Nezer Sutherland, | Huron | do | Ohio, s w qr | 33 | 8 | | 13 | | 320 | 400 00 |
| | same, | do | do | do n w qr | 28 | 9 | | 14 | | 160 | 200 00 |
| | Francis B. Gilbert, | Ottawa | do | M., e part of n w qr and n w qr of s w qr | 33 | 9 | | 14 | | 160 | 200 00 |
| 25. | Thomas White, | Oakland | do | do s e qr of s e qr | 5 | 7 | | 14 | | 122 46 | 153 07 |
| | same, | do | do | do w hf of s w qr | 10 | 7 | | 8 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | same, | do | do | do n e qr of n e qr | 11 | 7 | | 8 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| 27 | Chauncy Leonard, | Washtenaw | do | do w hf of s w qr | 15 | 7 | | 8 | | 40 | 50 00 |
| | Charles M. Benton, | do | do | do e hf of n w qr | 24 | 8 | | 8 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | John C. Chapman, | Macomb | do | do n e qr & n e qr of n w qr | 23 | 8 | | 8 | | 80 | 100 00 |
| | | | | | 35 | 8 | | 10 | | 200 | 250 00 |

Abstract of Lands Sold—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Residence. | Tract purchased. | | | Quantity. | | Amount of purchase money. |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|--|------|---------------|-----------|--------|---------------------------|
| | Name. | | | Section or part of | Sec. | Town & Range. | Acres. | 10ths. | Dolls. Cts. |
| 1843. | | | | | | | | | |
| Oct 27. | John F. Hamlin, | Oakland county, M., | | s w qr | 35 | 8 n 10 w | 160 | | 200 00 |
| 28. | Thomas Beadle, jr, | Calhoun do do | | s e qr of s w qr | 26 | 4 s 11 | 40 | | 50 00 |
| | same, | do do do | | n w qr of n w qr | 35 | 4 11 | 40 | | 50 00 |
| 30. | Edward Fitzpatrick, | Kalamazoo do do | | n w fl qr | 1 | 7 n 13 | 160 78 | | 200 97 |
| 31. | Oliver N. Bostwick, | New York City, M, | | east half | 30 | 5 11 | 320 | | 400 00 |
| | Harlon T. Judson, | Ottawa county, M, | | n w qr of s e qr | 21 | 7 13 | 40 | | 50 00 |
| | William Whitney, | Yates do N. Y., | | n e qr, n hf of n w qr } and s e qr of n w qr } | 3 | 4 s 10 | 235 89 | | 294 86 |
| | same, | do do do | | n hf of n e qr, n hf of } | 5 | 5 10 | 282 24 | | 352 80 |
| Nov. 1. | Edward A. Hayden, | Calhoun do M., | | n w qr and s w qr } | 32 | 4 9 | 80 | | 100 00 |
| | John B. Tucker, | do do do | | e hf of n e qr | 12 | 8 n 12 | 40 | | 50 00 |
| 2 | Erastus J. Burgess, | Macomb do do | | s w qr of s w qr | 35 | 8 10 | 80 | | 100 00 |
| 4. | George Fuller, | Kent do do | | w hf of n w qr | 1 | 7 13 | 40 | | 50 00 |
| | Lorenzo French, | Ottawa do do | | s e qr of s w qr | 1 | 8 15 | 40 | | 50 00 |
| | Luther B. Cook, | Oakland do do | | e 1/2 of n w 1/4 & w 1/2 n e 1/4 | 12 | 8 9 | 160 | | 200 00 |
| | Calvin B. Brown, | do do do | | n w qr of s e qr | 12 | 8 9 | 40 | | 50 00 |
| 6. | James H. Wheeler, | Jackson do do | | e hf s e qr & s w 1/2 of s e 1/4 | 35 | 8 13 | 120 | | 150 00 |
| | Dexter Wheeler, | do do do | | w hf of s w qr | 36 | 8 13 | 80 | | 100 00 |
| 7. | Amos S. Fay, | do do do | | n w fl qr | 7 | 9 8 | 148 83 | | 186 04 |
| | Eri Satterlee, | do do do | | e 1/2 s e qr & s e 1/2 of n e 1/4 | 7 | 9 8 | 120 | | 150 00 |
| | Ezra Satterlee, | do do do | | w 1/2 n e 1/4 & n e 1/2 of n e 1/4 | 7 | 9 8 | 120 | | 150 00 |

| Nov. 7. Ezra Satterlee, | Jackson county, Mich., | n e q r of n e q r | 12 | 9 n | 9 w | 40 | 50 00 |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---|----|-----|------|--------|--------|
| Ethan Satterlee, | do | s frl half | 21 | 9 | 8 | 311 20 | 389 00 |
| 8. Orion Ellsworth, | Kent | w f n e t & n e t of n e t | 29 | 9 | 10 | 120 | 150 00 |
| 9. Thompson Kasson, | do | n w q r of n e q r | 24 | 8 | 12 | 40 | 50 00 |
| William A. Kasson, | do | s w q r of n e q r | 24 | 8 | 12 | 40 | 50 00 |
| John Ball, | do | e h f of n e q r | 24 | 8 | 12 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Truman H. Lyon, | do | s w q r of n w q r | 19 | 8 | 11 | 43 70 | 60 87 |
| William McCarty, | do | n w q r of n e q r | 30 | 8 | 9 | 40 | 50 00 |
| 10. Henry Dwight, | Ontario | N. Y., s e q r | 3 | 7 | 2 c | 160 | 200 00 |
| same, | do | s e q r | 5 | 7 | 3 | 160 | 200 00 |
| 13. Betsey M. Joslin, | Oakland | M., w h f of n w q r | 26 | 8 | 8 w | 80 | 100 00 |
| Calvin Silsbe, | do | s w q r of s w q r | 26 | 8 | 8 | 49 | 50 00 |
| Alanson W. Wales, | Macomb | e h f of s e q r | 27 | 8 | 8 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Annice M. Joslin, | do | e h f of n e q r | 27 | 8 | 8 | 80 | 100 00 |
| Ira Porter, | do | s w q r of s e q r | 24 | 8 | 8 | 40 | 50 00 |
| 14. William Crooks, | Portage | Ohio, s e q r of n e q r | 1 | 7 | 13 | 40 | 50 00 |
| 15. Lansing B. Mizner, | Wayne | M., w h f of s e q r | 28 | 10 | 16 e | 80 | 100 00 |
| George Vinton, | Macomb | w h f of n w q r | 36 | 8 | 10 w | 80 | 100 00 |
| 16. Jacob J. Stoner, | Kent | lot number 1, | 22 | 9 | 10 | 36 60 | 45 75 |
| Lorenzo N. Denison, | Oakland | s h f of s e q r | 8 | 8 | 12 | 80 | 100 00 |
| same, | do | n h f of n e q r | 17 | 8 | 12 | 80 | 100 00 |
| 17. Edward N. Shelton, | Fairfield | Conn., n w q r of n w q r and } s w q r of n e q r | 19 | 4 s | 9 | 82 40 | 103 00 |
| 18. Joseph Doty, | Kalamazoo | M., s w q r of n e q r | 26 | 4 | 10 | 40 | 50 00 |
| Thomas Seely, | Oakland | do n w q r & w h f of n e q r | 31 | 6 n | 10 | 215 06 | 268 88 |
| Jeremiah Lynch, | Bristol | do s e q r of n e q r and n } e q r of s e q r | 25 | 7 | 13 | 80 | 100 00 |
| 20. Jacob Truax, | Washtenaw | do M., e i s e t & s w t of s e t | 7 | 7 | 9 | 120 | 150 00 |

Abstract of Lands Sold—Continued.

| When sold. | By whom purchased. | | Tract purchased. | | Quantity. | | Amount of purchase money. | |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|------|
| | Name. | Residence. | Section or part of | Sec. Town P. Range. | Acres. | 100ths. | Dolls. | Cts. |
| 1843. | | | | | | | | |
| Nov 22 | Noah Joslin, | Onondaga | e hf of n e qr | 34 8 n | 8 w | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | same, | do | w hf of n e qr | 27 8 | 8 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | Noah Joslin, jr, | do | w hf of n e qr | 34 8 | 8 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | Timothy B. Lillie, | Calhoun | w hf of s w frl qr | 30 8 | 13 | 75 61 | 94 | 51 |
| | Benjamin Lillie, | do | e hf of s w qr | 30 8 | 13 | 80 | 100 | 00 |
| | Edward Streeter, | Ottawa | w hf of n w frl qr | 30 8 | 13 | 74 85 | 93 | 56 |
| 25. | Emanuel De Graff, | Calhoun | w 1 s w 1 4 & s e 1 4 of s w 1 4 | 25 8 | 13 | 120 | 150 | 00 |
| 27. | Daniel Donoghue, | Kent | s e qr of s e qr | 26 7 | 13 | 40 | 50 | 00 |
| | Michael Regan, | Calhoun | n e qr of n e qr | 17 4 s | 9 | 40 | 50 | 00 |
| 28 | John Porter, | do | n e qr | 24 8 n | 8 | 160 | 200 | 00 |
| | | | | | Acres, | 45,429 97 | \$59,832 | 43 |
| | Gray & Lewis, | Detroit, Michigan, | on account of Frederick mill property, described in schedule of appraisal, | | | | 2,108 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | \$61,941 | 31 |
| | | | | | | | \$5,153 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | 56,787 | 43 |
| | | | | | | | \$61,941 | 31 |
| | | | | | | | Total received, | |

Received for asset lands, in warrants on internal improvement fund,

Rec'd in warrants on internal improvement fund, except \$4 95, for 45,429 97-100 acres int. imp. lands,

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, for the year ending October 31, 1843.

To the Secretary of State of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned respectfully state, that the several documents herewith presented, contain, in their collective capacity, an accurate and detailed account of the transactions of said prison, in its various departments, during the year past.

The present number of convicts confined in prison, is ninety-four. Forty-three have been received and thirty-six have been discharged, including three escaped, and one who committed suicide. Showing an increase of seven during the year ending as aforesaid.

The Agent's report to the Inspectors, which is herewith transmitted, exhibits the amount of receipts and expenditures; also, the aggregate amount of work performed by the convicts, and the total of the earnings for the whole year.

The advantages of moral and religious instruction, commonly enjoyed by inmates of similar institutions, have been impartially extended to all the convicts, and the result has been, without doubt, highly beneficial to the good order and discipline of the prison, and the mental and moral condition of the convicts; many of whom, by having their attention directed to spiritual things, have exhibited dispositions and impulses in their daily deportment, which do not generally characterize the self-abandoned criminal.

The physical health of the convicts has been generally good, and but two or three severe cases of disease have occurred during the past year; and those, as well as all others of a less malignant character, have been at all times attentively and skilfully treated by the prison physician, whose report is herewith annexed.

Corporeal punishment, either by whipping or the application of

cold water, both of which modes have been adopted, has been very seldom resorted to, and not at all, unless in the most obstinate and refractory cases; and we take pleasure in stating that, during the past year, very few such cases have come under our observation.

A new contract for supplying provisions for the ensuing year, has been entered into by the Agent, at the rate of six and one-fourth cents per daily ration, which was the lowest bid that could be procured, and which is as low as could reasonably be expected, taking into consideration the present value of the products of the country.

At the date of our last annual report, it was confidently expected that, before the expiration of the year, by completing many of the improvements then in progress and in contemplation, the facilities for applying to advantage the labor of the convicts, would be greatly enhanced, particularly in the several mechanical branches; consequently, a proportionate increase of revenue would be derived for the support of the prison. And it was with considerable satisfaction that we observed the united and praise-worthy efforts of the Agent and other officers, in expediting the different departments of the works and machinery connected with the plan of operations.

But the destruction of the work-shops, together with tools, machinery, materials, &c. by fire, which occurred in the month of August last, blighted our hitherto flattering prospects, and resulted in a total suspension of many of the manufacturing branches.

The fire was communicated to a quantity of wool and other combustibles, stored in the loft of the principal work-shop, by one of the convicts engaged in the second story of the building, who had access to the garret through a scuttle, which was kept open for the convenience of storing away materials; and, before the fire was discovered, the garret and its contents were wrapped in flames, and all the efforts of those in the yard, aided by many of the citizens, proved abortive in arresting the conflagration.

The entire building, except a portion of the brick walls, and most of its contents, were destroyed. There being at the time considerable wind from the north, the roof of the main prison building was in

the most imminent danger of taking fire, and was only saved by the most prompt and timely exertions. The convict who committed the rash act, has since been arraigned before the criminal court for this county, plead guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment, in addition to the time for which he was originally committed.

Measures were immediately adopted to rebuild the work-shop and replace the machinery, tools, &c., as far as the limited means under the control of the Agent would permit, and through his energy and perseverance the success of the enterprise has more than met our expectations.

In the early part of last summer, the Agent entered into three several contracts with individuals, for the services of convicts, to be employed at the business of wagon making, manufacturing woollen goods, castings and iron machinery, but in consequence of the destruction of the work-shops, &c., before mentioned, the two latter contracts were abandoned, as their conditions could not be performed on the part of the State; but since the shops have been rebuilt, and the necessary fixtures fitted up, the contract for making castings and iron machinery has been renewed.

It is now in contemplation, that as soon as practicable after the opening of the coming spring, and the necessary machinery can be procured for that purpose, to recontract the requisite number of convicts to be employed in the manufacture of woollen fabrics, such as flannels, full'd cloth, common carpeting, blankets, &c., including the various articles of clothing and bedding for the prisoners.

The following is a recapitulation of the several contracts now in force for the employment of the convicts in the different mechanical trades, viz:

At shoemaking, 15 convicts; at making barrels, 15 do; at the rate of 38 cents per day, for the term of three years from the first of April, 1842.

Also, six convicts, which are to be increased to the number of fif-

teen, at the business of wagon making, including the necessary blacksmith work connected with the same, at the rate of thirty-three and one-third cents per day, for the term of five years from last April; and ten convicts, which are to be increased to the number of thirty, at the business of manufacturing iron machinery, castings of brass and iron, &c., at the rate of thirty cents per day, for the term of five years from the first of November, 1843.

It might not be improper to mention that, according to the provisions of the latter contract, the manufacture of threshing machines, ploughs, cultivators and andirons, is therein prohibited, which was done in order to avoid, to some extent, direct collision with the interests of those citizens engaged in manufacturing such articles.

As is the case in the vicinity of all similar institutions, in which the mechanical trades, to any extent, are prosecuted, more or less of a spirit of opposition is continually manifested by resident mechanics, to that kind of state prison labor which comes in direct competition with their several interests; and in establishing new branches of business for the employment of convicts, it has always been our aim to lessen that kind of competition as much as possible, and still keep within the letter and spirit of the law, which not only authorizes, but compels us to adopt the best means in our power to keep the convicts in steady and profitable employment.

Though it is generally admitted that the present limited number of convicts employed at the several trades, cannot create a competition sufficiently extensive as to be very disastrous to the mechanical interests of the country, but it is contended that a remedy should now be applied, which would become operative at some future day, when the income of convicts might be such as to render it advisable.

It seems to us that, at the ensuing session of the Legislature, some action on the subject might, with propriety, be adopted; and we would respectfully refer it to the consideration of the Executive.

Having by law the supervisory control of this institution, we have at all times, in the discharge of our official duties, been more or less

familiar with its general transactions, and we feel assured that its internal policy has been conducted with a firm and salutary course of discipline, and its financial affairs managed with reference to strict integrity and economy, and it is highly gratifying to state, that the various duties of the Agent and his subordinates, have been performed with a promptness and fidelity which merits our warmest approbation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servants,

IRA C. BACKUS,
LEWIS BASCOM,
B. H. PACKARD,

Inspectors.

State Prison, Jackson, 29th Nov., 1843.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson:

The undersigned respectfully submits the following report exhibiting a complete and comprehensive view of the transactions of the convict department of said prison, during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1843.

Cash Disbursements.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| Paid Guards, | 4,075 86 |
| Convicts discharged, | 112 00 |
| Agents travelling expenses, | 101 12 |
| For Convicts to Prison, | 60 09 |
| For Clothing and materials, | 725 46 |
| Rations, | 1,939 67 |
| Wood, | 291 70 |
| Wool, | 174 68 |
| Fugitives, | 17 50 |
| Sundry materials and expenses, | 988 01 |
| Transferred to Building account, | 332 42 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 8,818 51 |

Cash Receipts.

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| From State Treasury, | 8,000 00 |
| United States, | 575 67 |
| Book acct's, | 41 22 |
| Convict labor, | 43 14 |
| Rent, | 80 63 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 8,740 66 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance due Agent, | 77 85 |

Aggregate disbursements bro't down, 8,818 51
Deduct amount transferred to Building acc't 332. 42

Total of expenditures on account of the
convict department for the year ending }
31st Oct. 1843. } \$8,486 09

Statement of the number of convicts remaining in prison and their employment on the 31st October, 1843:

| | | |
|---|----|-----|
| Number of convicts remaining in prison 31st Oct., 1843, | 67 | |
| Number of convicts received in the year ending 31st Oct., 1842, | 43 | |
| | | 130 |
| Number of convicts discharged during the year ending 31st Oct., 1843: | | |
| By expiration of sentence | 24 | |
| " Pardon, | 3 | |
| Escaped, | 3 | |
| Died, (Suicide,) | 1 | |
| | | 36 |
| Remaining in prison 31st Oct., 1843, | | 94 |

Employment.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|----|----|
| For Contractors, | Shoe Shop, | 15 | |
| | Coopers Shop | 13 | |
| | Wagon shop | 6 | |
| State, | Weaver shop | 4 | |
| | Blacksmith shop | 2 | |
| | Tailors shop | 2 | |
| | Carpenters | 3 | |
| | Rebuilding work shop | 12 | |
| | Stone quarry | 8 | |
| | Yard wall | 18 | |
| | Cutting wood | 3 | |
| | Cooking, washing, &c., | 7 | |
| | Barbers shop | 1 | |
| | Total, | | 94 |

Statement of the number of days work performed, and the amount earned by convicts, during the year ending 31 Oct., 1843.

| | Days. | Amount. |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| For Contractors in Coopers shop | 3,156½ at 38c | \$1,199 47 |
| Shoe shop | 4,441 38c | 1,687 58 |
| Carried forward, | | \$2,887 07 |

| | | | |
|---|--------|-----|-------------|
| Brought forward, | | | \$2,887 07 |
| Wagon shop | 1,209 | 84c | 411 73 |
| Weave shop | 198 | 19 | 13 80 |
| do | 334½ | 25 | 63 63 |
| Machine shop | 259½ | 30 | 77 85 |
| Sundry individuals | 30 | 50 | 15 00 |
| State in Blacksmith shop | 1,322½ | 50 | 661 25 |
| Tailors shop | 508 | " | 254 00 |
| Weave shop | 1,247 | " | 623 50 |
| Carpenters shop | 753 | " | 376 50 |
| Yard wall | 1,654½ | " | 827 25 |
| Stone quarry | 1,246 | " | 623 00 |
| Grading Yard | 1,280 | " | 640 00 |
| Building cells | 528 | " | 264 00 |
| Rebuilding shops | 1,219 | " | 609 50 |
| cooking, washing, cutting wood and sundry work on prison building | 5,276 | 37½ | 1,978 50 |
| Lost by sickness, bad weather and old age | 3,687 | | |
| Total of earnings, | | | \$10,346 56 |
| Deduct this am't drawn from Treasury | | | 8,000 00 |
| Excess of earnings over and above the am't. drawn from treasury | | | \$2,346 56 |

GENTLEMEN:

The foregoing statements, it is presumed will afford you the necessary statistical information in regard to the condition and finances of this institution, and according to the requirements of the law, they are respectfully submitted to your consideration.

On examining the table which exhibits the aggregate earning of the convicts, you will observe that I have pursued the same plan that has been heretofore adopted, which is to estimate at a certain price per day, the labor performed by convicts on the prison buildings, and in the several mechanical branches, directly for the state to the amount of which is added the labor performed for contractors and others, at the several prices received, or contracted to be paid.

Several of the different branches of labor for the state, I have estimated at much lower prices, than have hitherto been assumed, yet with these material deductions from former rates, the earnings of the convicts during the past year, exceed the amount drawn from the treasury by the sum of \$2,846 56. An amount nearly double the excess of the preceeding year.

This increased amount of earnings, is to a considerable extent, attributable to the average increase of convicts, and to the additional advantages which have been attained by the continued progress of the prison shops, and other buildings towards a state of completion.

In consequence of the late fire by which the work shops and fixtures, together with a considerable quantity of materials were wholly destroyed, I have had to labor under many and very serious embarrassments in prosecuting the various branches of mechanical labor, and in progressing the different departments of the prison buildings, and it is very apparent that an increase of expense, and a general derangement of the established economy of the institution, have been the unavoidable result of that misfortune.

The total expenditures for the support and maintenance of the prison, compared with the preceding year, show a considerable reduction, a part of which, undoubtedly has been effected by the repeal of the law by which the Agent was required to pay the expenses of transporting convicts to prison, and by the regulations of the board of inspectors by which the number of guards was lessened, and the assistant keepers proportionally increased, the latter of whom receive their several salaries directly from the treasury.

At the last session of the legislature, no appropriation was made for the further construction of the state prison, consequently the expenditures on account of the building department have been solely confined to the receipts from contractors and others for the labor of convicts, with the exception, as will be seen by reference to a statement hereto annexed, of the sum of \$332 42 which was transferred from the convict account.

The total receipts on the books of the building department includin

the sum aforesaid, amount to \$4,935 53, and the expenditures \$5,301 16, showing a balance of \$365 63, in my favor.

I have succeeded in erecting and completing a new range of work shops, which are now ready to be occupied, and in which all of the convicts, not otherwise provided for, who are engaged in the various mechanical branches, can be advantageously employed.

The accounts for the support of convicts sentenced by the district court of the United States, have been settled and balanced up to the first of July last, and there is now but one convict in prison, for whose expenses, the general government is liable.

In the performance of my duties, as the principal officer of this institution, my intercourse with the board of inspectors, has at all times been distinguished on their part by continued manifestations of kindness and confidence, for which, gentlemen, allow me to express my grateful acknowledgements.

Respectfully your ob't serv't.

J. H. TITUS, *Agent.*

State Prison, Jackson, }
Nov., 1843. }

Statement of the several Monthly Reports of the Agent to the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison, for the year ending the 31st day of October, 1843.

November.

| | |
|--|----------|
| By balance due Agent per last annual report, | \$47 27 |
| paid guards, | 10 00 |
| for conveying convicts to prison, | 10 00 |
| sundries, | 135 49 |
| To balance carried forward, | \$202 76 |

December.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| By balance brought forward, | \$202 76 |
| paid guards, | 807 00 |
| convicts discharged, | 18 00 |
| for carrying convicts to prison, | 50 09 |
| sundries, | 243 04 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,312 89 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| To cash from state treasury, | \$1,000 00 |
| John Clark and others, | 33 07 |
| balance carried forward, | 279 82 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,312 89 |

January.

| | |
|---|------------|
| By balance brought forward, | \$279 82 |
| paid guards, | 4 72 |
| J. W. Medbery for 2,613 rations in Nov., 8.cts, | 209 04 |
| E. S. Lathrop " 2,717 " Dec., 5 6-10, | 150 00 |
| for sundries, | 297 98 |
| balance carried forward, | 320 39 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,251 95 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| To cash from state treasury, | \$1,000 00 |
| United States, on account, | 243 25 |
| Jonas Henry and others, | 8 70 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,251 95 |

February.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| To balance brought forward, | \$320 39 |
| cash from state treasury, | 1,000 00 |
| T. A. Swift and others, | 28 85 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,349 24 |

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| By paid guards, | \$408 78 |
| for wood, | 79 69 |
| sundries, | 8 50 |
| balance carried forward, | 852 27 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,349 24 |

March.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| To balance brought forward, | \$852 27 |
| cash for weaving, | 2 06 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$854 33 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| By paid guards, | \$120 63 |
| convicts discharged, | 27 00 |
| E. S. Lathrop, for 2,883 rations in January, | 163 59 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carried forward, | \$311 22 |

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Brought forward, | \$811 22 |
| By paid for wood, | 78 44 |
| sundries, | 52 32 |
| balance carried forward, | 412 35 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$854 33 |

April.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| To balance brought forward, | \$412 35 |
| cash from T. A. Swift and others, | 27 25 |
| balance carried forward, | 569 10 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,008 70 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| By paid guards, | \$361 25 |
| convicts discharged, | 9 00 |
| E. S. Lathrop, for 2,604 rations in February, | 145 82 |
| do 2,774 do March, | 155 34 |
| for wood, | 78 22 |
| sundries, | 259 07 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,008 70 |

May.

| | |
|--|------------|
| By balance brought forward, | \$569 10 |
| paid guards, | 609 51 |
| convicts discharged, | 15 00 |
| E. S. Lathrop, for 2,572 rations in April, | 144 03 |
| for sundries, | 48 70 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,386 34 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| To cash from state treasury, | \$1,000 00 |
| H. L. Russell and others, | 1 18 |
| balance carried forward, | 385 16 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,386 34 |

June.

| | |
|--|----------|
| By balance brought forward, | \$385 16 |
| paid guards, | 300 79 |
| convicts discharged, | 9 00 |
| E. S. Lathrop, for 2,000 rations in May, | 167 55 |
| | <hr/> |
| Carried forward, | \$862 50 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Brought forward, | \$862 50 |
| By, paid A. B. Bates, for 82 bibles for convicts, | 45 00 |
| for sundries, | 50 04 |
| balance carried forward, | 55 53 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,013 07 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| To cash from state treasury, | \$1,000 00 |
| V. M. Cumings and others, | 13 07 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,013 07 |

July.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| To balance brought forward, | \$55 53 |
| cash from state treasury, | 1,000 00 |
| B. F. Rathbun and others, | 25 81 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,081 34 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| By paid guards, | \$292 72 |
| convicts discharged, | 21 00 |
| E. S. Lathrop, for 2,852 rations in June, | 159 71 |
| for wool, | 66 75 |
| sundries, | 203 38 |
| balance carried forward, | 337 78 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,081 34 |

August.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| To balance brought forward, | \$337 78 |
| cash from state treasury, | 1,000 00 |
| United States, | 382 42 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,670 20 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| By paid guards, | \$585 28 |
| E. S. Lathrop, for 2,858 rations in July, | 160 05 |
| do 2,801 do August, | 156 85 |
| for wood, | 17 56 |
| sundries, | 155 07 |
| this amount transferred to building department, | 332 42 |
| balance carried forward, | 262 97 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,670 20 |

September.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| To balance brought forward, | \$262 97 |
| cash from state treasury, | 1,000 00 |

\$1,262 97

| | |
|--|----------|
| By paid guards, | \$296 54 |
| convicts discharged, | 12 00 |
| E. S. Lathrop, for 2,835 rations in September, | 158 75 |
| for wood, | 20 00 |
| sundries, | 133 00 |
| balance carried forward, | 642 68 |

\$1,262 97

October.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| To balance brought forward, | \$642 68 |
| cash from T. A. Swift and B. F. Rath- | |

| | |
|------------|-------|
| bun, rent, | 25 00 |
|------------|-------|

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| balance carried forward, due Agent, | 77 85 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|

\$745 53

| | |
|--|----------|
| By paid guards, | \$278 64 |
| convicts discharged, | 9 00 |
| E. S. Lathrop, for 3,017 rations in October, | 168 94 |
| for wood, | 35 35 |
| wood, | 90 30 |
| shoes and repairing do, qr ending 23d Oct., | 86 80 |
| sundries, | 76 50 |

\$745 53

Recapitulation.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Bal. due Agent per last annual report | \$47 27 |
| This am't of vouchers rendered Aud. Gen. for November | 155 49 |
| December | 1,110 13 |
| January | 651 74 |
| February | 496 97 |
| March | 441 98 |
| April | 1,008 70 |
| May | 817 24 |
| June | 572 38 |
| July | 743 56 |
| August | 1,407 23 |
| September | 620 29 |
| October | 745 53 |

\$8,818 51

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| This am't of receipts in November | \$1,003 07 |
| December | 30 00 |
| January | 1,251 95 |
| February | 1,028 85 |
| March | 2 06 |
| April | 27 25 |
| May | 1,001 18 |
| June | 1,013 07 |
| July | 1,025 81 |
| August | 1,332 42 |
| September | 1,000 00 |
| October | 25 00 |

8,740 66

| | |
|--|------------|
| Balance due Agent 31st Oct., 1843 | \$77 85 |
| Aggregate Disbursements | \$8,818 51 |
| Deduct the am't. transferred to building acc't | 332 42 |

Total of expenditures for the support of
said prison for the year ending 31st
October, 1843.

\$8,486,09

State of Michigan, Jackson County, ss:

Jonas H. Titus, Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk, of the State Prison, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement of monthly reports is correct and true, according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
the 2d day of Dec. 1843. }

J. H. TITUS, Agent.
W. BUDINGTON.

W. N. Buck, J. P.

Statement of expenses incurred in conveying to Prison the following named convicts from the several counties herein mentioned during the year ending 31st October, 1843.

1842.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| November 27. Paid L. Maynard, expenses of John G. Bean, convict from Calhoun county, | \$10 00 |
| December 19. Paid J. S. Bond, expenses of John Campbell, convict from Monroe co., | 20 00 |
| 29. Paid John Kam, expenses of Isaac Williams | |
| Peter Prestage | |
| M. D. Springstead | |
| Moses Granders | |
| William Gillen | |
| Henry Conklin and | |
| Archibald McClary | |
| from Wayne county, | 30 09 |
| Total | \$60 09 |

Note.—For the balance of the year the expenses of conveying convicts to Prison have been paid directly from the treasury on the warrant of the Auditor General, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide for the disposition of prisoners in certain cases therein mentioned." Approved Feb. 14, 1843.

Statement of monies received from visitors during the year ending 31st Oct., 1843.

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Balance on hand 31st October, 1842, | \$125 83 |
| This amount received during the year ending 31st October, 1843, | 158 00 |
| | <hr/> \$283 83 |
| Paid E. M. Chippen, salary as chaplain for qr ending 11 December, 1842, | 25 00 |
| do " 11 March, 1843, | 25 00 |
| do " 11 June, " | 25 00 |
| do " 11 September, " | 25 00 |
| Sundries for sick, &c., | 5 69 |
| This amount charged Agent in cash acc't No- vember 29 | 80 86 |
| | <hr/> 186 55 |
| Balance on hand, | <hr/> <u>\$97 83</u> |

State Prison, Jackson, November 29, 1843.

Physician's Report.

To the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—Having been called upon by the Agent to make a report of the state of health in said prison, during my superintendence of the medical or hospital department, I most cheerfully comply with his request, although the law does not compel me so to do.

I took charge of the medical department, on the first day of May last, at which time I found the convicts generally in a state of good health. About the middle of June, an epidemic influenza broke out, which continued until about the first of July, affecting about seventy of the convicts, some quite seriously, but generally, the disease was soon removed by proper remedies.

From the first of July to the thirty-first day of October, there has been a few severe cases of billious remittent fever, quite a number of cases of intermitten fever, with a few cases of conjection of the liver and lungs, all of which have been treated successfully, and not a single death has occurred by disease, during the past year.

The convicts are now healthy, and from the excellent prison discipline—compelling them to labor regularly, though not arduously every day, requiring them to retire to their rest and to rise at regular hours in the morning, having wholesome and nutritious food, all must result beneficially to the convict.

There are a few cases of chronic rheumatism, but none that may be considered serious. The kind and human treatment of the keepers towards the sick is praiseworthy and meets my entire approbation.

All which is respectfully submitted,

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't.

J. D. DAVIS, M. D.

Jackson, October 31st, 1843.

*Inventory of Property at the State Prison belonging to the State,
October 31st, 1843.*

Without the Yard.—Three dwelling houses, one barn, four good horses, three carts and harness, one single and two double wagons, one buggy, two sets of double harness, forty-five head of hogs.

Within the Yard.—Kitchen furniture, bedding, blankets, &c., sufficient for 100 convicts; 400 pounds cotton yarn, 300 pounds cotton batting, 400 pounds of wool in rolls, 500 bushels lime, 30 loads sand, two tons of cell door iron, cell stone for 30 cells, 80 perch of stone for yard wall, 100 cell tubs, 10 muskets, 5 pistols, 12 shovels, 6 picks, 9 crowbars, 12 stone hammers, 43 stone cutters tools, 6 wheel barrows, 9 brick and 2 plastering trowels, 4 axes, 5 looms, 1 buck saw, Blacksmiths and Carpenter and Joiners tools, one pig zink, 2 boxes tin, one clock in the kitchen.

In the Office.—One iron safe and books, 2 tables, one medicine case together with drugs and medicines, one wood clock, one book case, one desk with case, 2 setters, one box stove and pipe, 15 volumes session laws and documents, one copy revised statutes, one looking glass, one hair trunk.

State of Michigan, county of Jackson, ss.

Jonas H. Titus, Agent, and W. Budington, Clerk of the State Prison, severally depose and say the foregoing inventory is correct and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

J. H. TITUS.

W. BUDINGTON.

Subscribed and sworn before me the 2d day of December, 1843.

W. W. BUCK, *Justice of the Peace.*

Annual report of the Agent of the State Prison.

To the Auditor General of the State of Michigan:

I respectfully submit the following report of the general transactions of the building department of said prison, for the year ending October 31, 1843, accompanying which, and hereto annexed, is a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Amount expended during the year, | | \$5,301 16 |
| Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1842, | \$1,556 27 | |
| Received for convict labor, &c., | 3,046 84 | |
| Transferred from convict acc't, | 332 42 | \$4,935 53 |
| | | |
| Balance overpaid | | \$365 63 |

Building Department.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|----------|
| Total of disbursements, | \$5,301 16 | |
| Bal. on hand Oct. 31, 1842, | \$1,556 27 | |
| Received for labor of convicts, | 3,046 84 | |
| from United States, | 332 42 | |
| | | 4,935 53 |
| Balance due Agent October 31, 1843, | | \$365 63 |

Convict Department.

| | | |
|---|-------------|----------|
| Total of disbursements, | \$8,486 09 | |
| Received from United States, | \$243 25 | |
| labor of convicts, | 43 14 | |
| State Treasury | 8,000 00 | |
| book acc't & rent, | 121 85 | |
| | | 8,408 24 |
| Balance due Agent, October 31, 1853, | | \$77 85 |
| Total of expenditures during said year, | \$13,787 25 | |
| receipts, | 13,343 77 | |
| | | |
| This amount due to Agent Oct. 31, 1843, | | \$443 48 |

Since the date of my last annual report, there has been built 435 feet in length of the yard wall, leaving yet to be constructed under

the present plan, about 320 feet, which I think could have been completed before the commencement of cold weather, had not circumstances transpired, by which its further progress for the season, was necessarily abandoned.

The unfortunate fire which occurred in the prison yard, by which the brick work shops, fixtures, &c., were entirely destroyed, rendered it utterly impossible to prosecute the further construction of the wall, consequently in the early part of August, the work on the wall was wholly suspended, and all the laborers thus employed, were immediately engaged in rebuilding the range of work shops.

It was thought advisable, not only for general convenience, but as a means of safety from future contingencies either by fire or otherwise, to alter very considerably, the plan on which the former work-shops was constructed, and I think it must be acknowledged by every one who has been in the least familiar with such improvements, that the results sought for have been accomplished. The present shop as now completed, or built of brick one story high, 35 feet wide with a dark avenue on one side, and the whole range is 200 feet long, with a brick partition across the centre, carried up through and above the roof, which will prevent any communication of fire from one division of the shop to the other.

It will at once be admitted that an unexpected and additional outlay of means has been imperatively necessary, and that the plan of operations has been unavoidably subject to very material embarrassments, but thus far the entire expenditures have been confined to the receipts from the resources of the prison, and no liability has been contracted but what can be liquidated by means derived from that source.

During the last winter, 18 new cells on the second tier were constructed, making in addition to those before completed, one hundred cells in a situation to be occupied, and it is in contemplation to build 30 more during the ensuing winter, the stone and iron for which are already on hand.

The machinery, which was in successful operation before the occurrence of the misfortune before mentioned, consisted of a steam engine of 15 horse power, 1 double carding machine, 2 spinning jacks,

with 200 spindles, and 12 or 14 looms, together with the necessary fixtures and appurtenances, all of which were entirely destroyed, except the engine, which was only partially injured, and has since been rebuilt and put in order for business.

The whole and entire work for the past year has been continued with the labor of convicts, with the exception of cutting the stone for cells, and the aid of one man in laying the same, and the assistance of one master mechanic, which was found necessary, in constructing the engine and machinery attached thereto.

To carry out the plan of improvements now in contemplation, it becomes necessary to purchase some new machinery, such as a carding machine, spinning jack, &c., with the necessary fixtures, all of which will cost a sum not less than one thousand dollars—and for the protection of the property of the state now in the prison yard, and which must be continually increasing, a good and suitable fire engine, to be owned by the state, and kept within the prison yard, is considered to be indispensable.

The limited resources, to which the transactions of this institution are now, and will be confined for the ensuing year, are insufficient for the foregoing purposes, in addition to the unavoidable outlays for materials, &c., for the further continuance of the prison buildings, and I think that in rendering the necessary aid, the ensuing legislature would be consulting the best interest of the state.

I would therefore respectfully recommend an appropriation of a sum, not less than two thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Agent and inspectors of the State Prison.

For a detail of particulars in regard to the situation and management of the convict department of this prison, during the year ending October 31, last, your attention is invited to the annual report of the board of inspectors, and the several statements and documents accompanying the same, all of which are herewith transmitted.

I remain respectfully,

Your ob't. serv't.

J. H. TITUS.

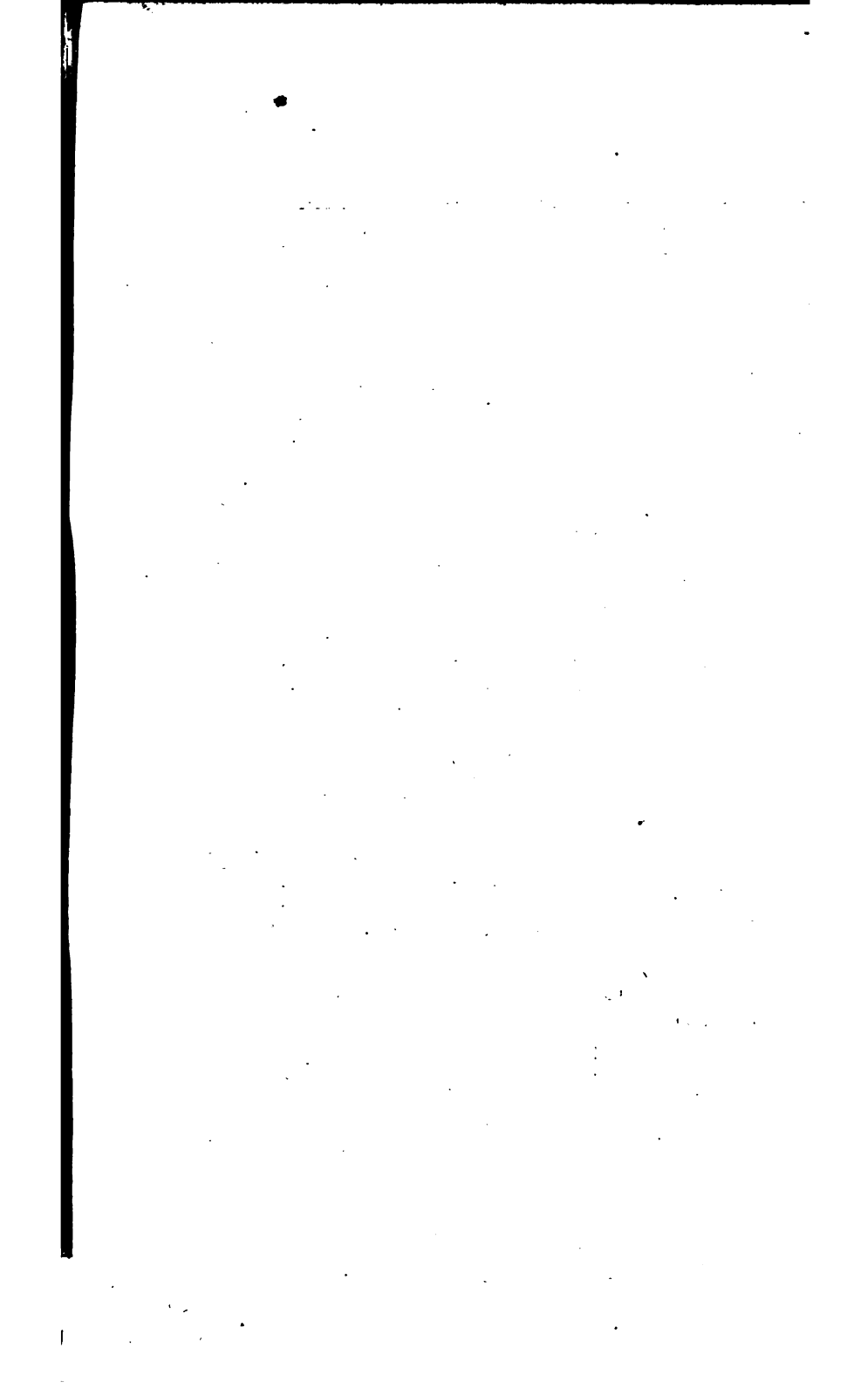
State Prison, Jackson, November 29, 1843.

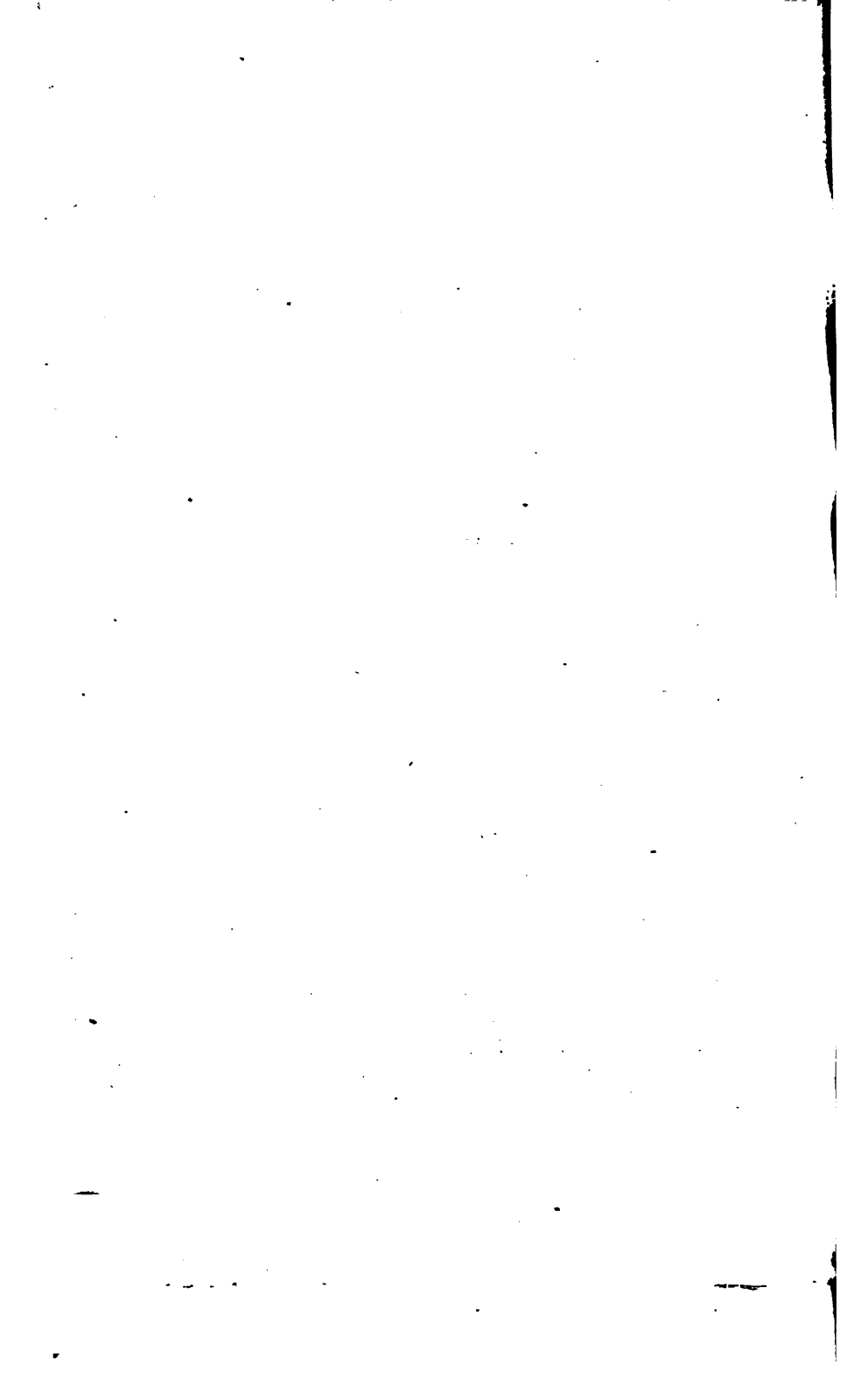
List of Convicts received into Prison during the year ending the 31st day of October, 1843.

| No. | Names. | Where convicted. | Crime. | Term of Imprisonment. |
|-----|---------------------|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | John G. Bean, | Calhoun county, | Larceny and breaking jail, | Six years, |
| 2 | John Campbell, | Monroe | Larceny, | One and a half years, |
| 3 | Isaac Williams, | Wayne | do | Two do |
| 4 | Peter Prestage, | " | do | Two do |
| 5 | M. D. Springsted, | " | do | Two do |
| 6 | Moses Grandus, | " | False pretences, | One do |
| 7 | William Gillen, | " | do | One do |
| 8 | Henry Conklin, | " | Burglary, | Two do |
| 9 | Arch'd McClary | " | Passing counterfeit bill and forged note, | Two do |
| 10 | David L. Smith, | St. Joseph | Perjury, | Two do |
| 11 | Joseph Hogle, | Lenawee | Burglary and larceny, | Six do |
| 12 | Elijah Bennett, | " | do | Life, |
| 13 | David Weatherwax, | " | do | do |
| 14 | Milton Morris, | " | do | do |
| 15 | William Johnson, | Wayne | Obtaining property by false pretences, | Nine months, |
| 16 | Samuel Anthony, | " | Larceny, | Five years, |
| 17 | Jeremiah Virginia, | " | do | Five do |
| 18 | Daniel Walker, | " | do | Five do |
| 19 | William Mason, | " | do | Three do |
| 20 | John Blakely, | " | do | Three do |
| 21 | James Holland, | Hillsdale | Burglary, larceny and arson, | Five do |
| 22 | James Van Wormer, | " | do | Six do |
| 23 | Charles A. Vincent, | Branch | Polygamy, | Three do |
| 24 | Charles Johnson, | Monroe | Larceny, | Three do |

List of Convicts—Continued.

| No. | Names. | Where convicted. | Crime. | Term of Imprisonment. |
|-----|---|------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 25 | Daniel Bowker, | Calhoun | Larceny, second conviction, | Five years, |
| 26 | John Adams, | Jackson | Burglary, escape and assault and battery, | Seven do |
| 27 | Isaac Underwood, | " | Assault and battery and escape, | One and a half yrs 1 day, |
| 28 | John W. Craig, | " | Larceny, | One year, |
| 29 | William McGulpin, | Ottawa | do | One do |
| 30 | Jasper A. Amidon, | Kalamazoo | Assault and battery, attempt to commit rape, | One do |
| 31 | Charles Rice, | Wayne | Larceny, | One do |
| 32 | James Donnelly, | " | do | One do |
| 33 | Edward Quin, | " | do | One do |
| 34 | Abram Lockwood, | " | do | Six do and one day, |
| 35 | Mark Conroy, | " | Assault and attempt to rob and murder, | Ten do |
| 36 | Andrew Connelly, | " | do do do | Three do |
| 37 | Adam Poggue, | " | Larceny, | One do |
| 38 | Lambert Champagne, | " | Murder, | Twenty years, |
| 39 | Greenleaf-Hopkins, | " | Larceny, | Four do |
| 40 | James Contois, | " | Lewd and lascivious cohabitation, | Three do |
| 41 | Edward Watson, | " | Attempt to break jail, and aiding and abetting, &c., | Six months and 1 day, |
| 42 | James Davis, | St. Joseph | Assault and battery, | One year, |
| 43 | George H. Tuttle, <i>alias</i> George Goodman, | Wayne | Burgery, | Three do |





ANNUAL REPORT Of the Board of Internal Improvement.

OFFICE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT, }
Detroit, December 15, 1843. }

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned Commissioners of Internal Improvement have the honor respectfully to submit their annual report.

During the present year the public works in the course of construction, have steadily progressed, but not with the rapidity that the public or the commissioners have desired. The low state of the credit of the warrants with which payments are made prevented the contractors from carrying on the works as rapidly as anticipated, until the public lands were subject to entry. Since that time the credit of the warrants have improved so much as to enable the contractors to go on with their work with more rapidity, and they have since that time been progressing with energy. With the [appropriation made by the last legislature, the Southern railroad has been completed to Hillsdale, beyond which point no appropriation had been made.

The Central railroad will be completed to Marshall in the spring, and will be prepared for the laying of the superstructure as far as Kalamazoo in June next.

To complete the road to that point, a further appropriation of seventy-five thousand dollars, will be necessary to prepare the road for the iron, and an appropriation for the purpose of procuring the iron and spike that will be required.

Proposals were advertised for, and received, for the purpose of bringing the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal into operation, but the proposals were higher than the estimates of the engineers, and under

the act making the appropriation, the commissioners were prohibited from letting contracts at a price beyond the estimates. The price of warrants have advanced so much as to make them desirable to contractors, and men can now be found in abundance, who will work for them, for the purpose of buying the state lands. If the restrictions should be taken off from the appropriation, the work can be completed for the amount appropriated, and a small amount in addition to cover the expense, consequent upon the increased injury which the work sustained by the last spring freshets.

This work is rapidly decaying, and it is hoped that the legislature will adopt the proper means for placing it in operation, so that the portion of the work now nearly completed, may be preserved from ruin, and the inhabitants of that portion of the state, through which it runs, be relieved from the mortification of seeing a work on which such a large amount has been expended, entirely neglected and deteriorating in value every year, more than it will cost to place it in a situation that will at least preserve it from decay, and probably render it of some value to the state.

The unusual high stage of water in the St. Joseph river during most of the year prevented the expenditure of the appropriation made for that work. The commissioners were unable to do any thing more than to have a plan prepared for its improvement which they believe can be completed during the next season, and which in their opinion will be of great benefit to the navigation of that river.

The continued increase of the receipts of our rail roads, notwithstanding the disadvantages, under which they have been conducted, from the want of funds necessary to place machinery and cars upon them so as to do all the business that offers to advantage, is evidence that their value has not as yet been fully estimated. A large portion of the stock on the roads, has been procured from their receipts, and as a large proportion of those receipts has been in state scrip, which could not be used to advantage for that purpose, the roads have, at no time been furnished with stock sufficient to develop their full resour-

ces, but this difficulty is now nearly obviated, and the roads will for the future, give an income that, it is believed, will relieve the state from the liabilities incurred for their construction.

The works on which the board have now any authority to make any further contracts, are for the extension of the central railroad to Kalamazoo, for the purpose of placing in operation that portion of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal now nearly completed, and for the improvement of the St. Joseph river.

If the legislature should think proper to give the board the necessary authority, these works can all be completed, (as far as the legislature of last winter contemplated) and put in operation in 1845.— And as the interest of the public debt is to be paid in January 1846 from the receipts of the public works, it is of great importance to have them completed, so far at least as already authorized as speedily as possible.

That the central railroad when completed to Kalamazoo, will itself pay the interest on the state debt is now almost certain. That object being so very desirable, should induce its accomplishment as soon as practicable.

These works being the only ones now in course of construction, the commissioners believing it to be important to have them completed as soon as the resources of the state will permit, with great deference to the judgment of the legislature, earnestly recommend the necessary appropriations for that purpose.

While the board deem it their duty to present such reasons for the completion of works given them in charge as appear to them to be correct, they do not feel at liberty to ask for appropriations for the extension of any of the works, although they are of the opinion that the interest of the state requires their extension and that they will eventually be completed; but until our resources are more ample, the commissioners are of opinion, that their extension will be more rapid if too much is not attempted at once.

Under authority of an appropriation made by the last legislature,

arrangements were made for the purchase of iron and spike sufficient to complete the southern road to Hillsdale and the central road to Marshall. A portion of this iron was purchased of Messrs Bigelow and Mattison, being part of a parcel of iron imported by the State of Illinois some years since. It was purchased at \$48 per ton of 2000 lbs. delivered in Michigan. A contract for the balance required was made with the Great Western Iron Company; the iron to be manufactured by them and to be delivered at Beaver, Pa., at \$60 per ton of 2240 lbs. Before any of the iron was delivered under this contract the company failed and the iron passed into the hands of their creditors, who delivered the iron then manufactured on the same terms, and are now completing the balance of the amount required, the whole of which, will, without doubt, be delivered in April. All the iron received is of a superior quality, and fifty per cent heavier than that previously used. It will add much to the strength of the road on which it is placed.

The tariff of 1842 placed a cash duty of twenty-five dollars per ton on railroad iron, which prevented the commissioners from importing it, as they were unable to make payment of so large a proportion of the cost of the iron on its arrival in this country. The low price of iron in England would have enabled them to have imported it to great advantage had it not been for the heavy duty placed upon it, for the first time, by the act of 1842. This duty is a serious obstacle to the extension of our rail roads, and the commissioners would respectfully suggest to the legislature the propriety of endeavoring to have the tariff act so modified, as to allow its importation free of duty, as heretofore, particularly for roads which had been commenced while such permission was allowed.

Central Rail Road.

There has been received from this road for the year ending Nov. 30, 1843,

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| For transportation of 30,643 passengers, | \$52,698 85 |
| “ “ U. S. mail, | 5,000 00 |
| Sales of old iron, | 324 00 |
| Carried forward, | <hr/> \$58,022 85 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$58,022 85 |
| " 8,929,688 lbs Merchandize, | 26,012 85 |
| " 1,920,823 lbs Agricultural products, | 3,353 20 |
| " 1,081,267 " Ashes, | 2,229 95 |
| " 137,575 Barrels of flour, | 46,283 89 |
| " 61,962½ bushels of wheat, | 6,821 31 |
| " 1,758 barrels pork, | 1,110 50 |
| " 8,012 barrels salt, | 4,520 40 |
| " 650 barrels whiskey, | 335 11 |
| " 95,672 lbs waggons and coaches, | 570 20 |
| " 74,560 feet lumber, | 277 14 |
| " 829½ M. shingles, | 347 79 |
| Domestic animals, | 101 31 |

[\$149,986 51

Amount paid for expenses, running the road and making re pairs,

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Repairs of road, | \$24,213 18 |
| Repairs machinery and cars, | 18,477 26 |
| Pay of engineers and firemen, | 7,233 73 |
| Expense of warehouse Dept., | 3,676 60 |
| Wood, | 2,480 57 |
| Oil, | 2,315 95 |
| Expense of freight and pass'r trains, | 7,174 94 |
| Dearborn station, | 939 10 |
| Wayne do | 869 79 |
| Ypsilanti, do | 1,295 74 |
| Ann Arbor, do | 1,618 99 |
| Dexter, do | 949 37 |
| Davidson, do | 617 04 |
| Grass Lake, do | 997 82 |
| Jackson, do | 2,100 12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$74,960 20 |
| Nett profit, | \$75,960 20 |
| Add the amount on hand, date of the last report, | 2,063 55 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$77,023 75 |

Which sum has been disposed of as follows,

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Paid State Treasurer, | \$32,074 21 |
| “ on purchase of iron, | 24,833 13 |
| “ on purchase of locomotives, | 7,374 58 |
| “ building new cars, | 11,498 53 |
| “ on account construction, | 1,809 41 |

\$77,089 86

The unexampled severity of the last winter, by which the navigation of the lakes was closed for about five months, operated much to the detriment of the road. During several of these months the snow and ice, prevented the trains from carrying the freight that was offered, and as the travelling by sleighing was good during most of the winter, the produce which usually comes over the road in the spring was sent in by sleighs, and the road lost a large amount of business, that in ordinary seasons it would have been enabled to do.

Since the opening of the navigation in May last the receipts of the road are much larger than they were for the same period of the previous year, and notwithstanding the severity of the winter, which increased the expenditures, the road has been more productive than heretofore, and with the seasons we usually have, would, it is believed, have equalled the expectations of the most sanguine friends of the work. That portion of the road which has been run during the year extends but eighty miles from Detroit, and cost eleven hundred thousand dollars, and it has yielded the present year more than six and three quarters per cent upon the cost.

For the year ending November 30, the engines with trains of cars have run 106,121 miles. The whole expense of running the road, including all expenditures for repairs of road and of machinery and cars having been \$74,960 20, shows the expense of running an engine and train to have been 70½ cents per mile.

Statement of Monthly Receipts for the two past years:

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| December 1841, | \$2,960 72 | December, 1842, | \$5,347 91 |
| January, 1842, | 6,020 95 | January, 1843, | 4,254 69 |
| February, " | 5,175 31 | February, " | 2,778 92 |
| March, " | 6,693 76 | March, " | 4,027 02 |
| April, " | 11,409 45 | April, " | 5,589 33 |
| May, " | 13,859 26 | May, " | 14,172 03 |
| June, " | 10,964 38 | June, " | 14,647 26 |
| July, " | 9,373 01 | July, " | 10,900 83 |
| August, " | 10,702 90 | August, " | 12,134 23 |
| September, " | 18,798 58 | September, " | 24,027 90 |
| October, " | 24,778 17 | October, " | 32,732 98 |
| November, " | 16,161 75 | November, " | 19,373 41 |
| | <u>\$136,898 33</u> | | <u>\$149,986 51</u> |

Statement of the net Revenue of the road since first opened:

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|
| 1838, | \$37,283 55 | 1841, | 25,655 30 |
| 1839, | 16,703 66 | 1842, | 63,075 96 |
| 1840, | 20,637 41 | 1843, | 75,026 31 |

Southern Rail Road.

There has been received from this road for the year ending 30th November, 1843,

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| For transportation of 6,271 passengers, | \$5,038 18 |
| 95,120 bushels wheat, | 7,143 82 |
| 1,814,712 Merchandize, | 3,379 67 |
| 17,788 barrels flour, | 4,738 16 |
| 2,284 " salt, | 1,079 58 |
| 536 " pork, | 205 38 |
| 80,622 lbs fruit, | 172 46 |
| 61 bbls cider and beer, | 30 32 |
| 44,986 lbs hides, | 89 64 |
| 30,680 lbs coal, | 24 05 |
| 189,433 lbs furniture, | 323 66 |
| 130 bbls whiskey, | 38 04 |
| 524,219 lbs ashes, | 1,357 17 |
| 150 M. shingles, | 41 82 |
| 9 bbls fish, | 3 44 |
| 11,262 lbs waggons, | 43 73 |
| Carried forward, | <u>\$23,709 12</u> |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$23,709 12 |
| 111,425 lbs pig iron, | 104 16 |
| 20,455 feet of lumber, | 55 21 |
| 5,500 lbs butter and cheese, | 6 79 |
| 22,330 lbs lime, | 31 86 |
| 13,125 lbs stone, | 16 11 |
| 79,922 lbs miscellaneous articles, | 107 22 |
| 8,350 lbs plaster, | 10 03 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$24,040 50 |
| Received for old Bell sold, | 20 00 |
| “ “ one bbl flour unclaimed, | 4 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$24,064 50 |
| Balance on hand, date of last report in hands of Superintendent, | 195 81 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$24,260 31</u> |

Which sum has been expended as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| For Repairs of road. | \$7,886 00 |
| building and repairs of cars, | 6,651 92 |
| construction of road, | 1,479 12 |
| pay of engineers, | 1,623 76 |
| wood, | 1,264 32 |
| Oil, | 474 49 |
| Expenses Monroe Depot, | 1,290 78 |
| Ida station, | 277 47 |
| Palmyra do | 193 44 |
| Petersburg, do | 194 25 |
| Adrian, do | 630 50 |
| Pittsford, do | 7 50 |
| Clayton, do | 123 33 |
| Hillsdale, do | 196 10 |
| Freight and Passenger trains, | 1,978 02 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$24,261 00 |

Of the sums expended as above \$7,906 85 were nett proceeds and were expended as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| On account of building new cars, | \$5,050 00 |
| On account of construction of road, | 1,479 12 |
| In payment of claims, (old) | 1,377 73 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$7,906 85 |

"This road was ironed and put in operation to Hillsdale, sixty-eight miles from Monroe, early in October, since which time all the locomotive power on the road has been fully employed, and a large amount of produce remained on hand at the different points on the road which it was impossible to transport in time for shipment to the East, for the want of machinery and cars. The limited means the board then had control of, not enabling them to provide in season the necessary facilities for doing all the business that was offered. Two new locomotives have been placed upon the road and a sufficient number of cars will be prepared in season, to do all the business that offers during the coming year. The difficulties which have heretofore prevented this road from producing any revenue, have now been principally overcome. The facilities for shipment of produce at its eastern termination, have much increased, and by its extension west of Adrian, the competition with the Toledo road is obviated.

The business of the road for the ensuing year will continue to increase, and as necessary facilities for transacting it will be prepared, it is confidently believed that the receipts of the road will amount to \$50,000, during the year, all of which over the amount necessary for the running of the road will be required to be expended in placing the road in proper condition to do so large an amount of business.

The timber used in the construction of the Eastern section of the road was of a kind unsuited to the purpose, and will have to be replaced, this unavoidable expenditure together with the amount required for furnishing cars for the road will prevent the payment of any revenue into the treasury from its receipts during the year, but the income will place the road in such a condition that for the next ensuing year, it can be relied on for a portion of the amount for which the receipts of the public works are pledged.

The advantage of extending public works of this kind through sec-

tions of the state where there are no other means of transporting produce is illustrated by the extension of this work, particularly in the county of Hillsdale. The improvements in that county which have been made in consequence of the extension of this work, have been very extensive. Business men are continually settling there, farms are improving rapidly, and the increased amount of produce raised will make a great addition to the annual exports of the state.

The use of horse power on the La Plaisance Bay branch of the road having been found to be more expensive than the business warranted, the proprietors of the warehouse at the Bay were authorized to use the road for the transportation of freight to and from the Depot at Monroe to meet the trains running upon the Southern road, the privilege to continue until the legislature or the board of internal improvement should otherwise determine.

The report of John M. Berrien, Chief Engineer, accompanies this report and is referred to, to show the progress of construction of the Central Railroad.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS W. WELLS,
ROBERT P. ELDREDGE,
JOHN J. ADAM.

Amount charged against the Public Works for the year ending November 30, 1843:

| | Am't. expended. | Bal of Appro'n |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Central Railroad, | \$129,671 83 | \$195,677 89 |
| Southern Railroad, | 20,893 10 | |
| Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, | 8,234 97 | 17,485 84 |
| Northern Railroad, | 300 08 | 40,041 29 |
| Imp. Grand and Maple River, | 737 69 | 6,773 57 |
| Detroit & Grand river Road, | 575 86 | 1,201 34 |
| Canal Grand River Rapids, | 6 00 | 24,780 64 |
| Havre Branch River Road, | | 19,047 66 |
| Improvement St. Joseph River, | | 26,165 69 |
| Saginaw Turnpike, | | 44 09 |
| Northern do | | 30,000 00 |

Statement of the Property of the State of Michigan, under charge of Agents of the Board:

In office of Internal Improvement, Detroit,

2 writing desks and 1 counter, ●

1 iron safe, with 2 sets of keys;

1 set of books of accounts of Board of Internal Improvement;

1 do do do acting Commissioner Central Railroad;

1 do do do Detroit and St. Joseph R. R. Co.;

1 pine drawing table; 3 stoves and pipe; 1 basin;

2 fire shovels and 1 pair tongs; 4 paper cases;

1 ash kettle; 6 candle sticks;

2 Farmers' maps of Michigan; 1 do of Detroit;

1 Lay's do U. States;

Lot of maps and profiles of the different public works of Michigan ;

do of stationary of all kinds,

Sundry public documents and papers, contracts, vouchers, reports,

&c., &c.; Session laws from 1837 to 1843 inclusive;

4 levelling instruments and staffs;

1 Surveyor's compass and chain; 1 transit;

3 measuring tapes; 4 book cases and chests;

2 writing stools; 12 chairs;

Under charge of Geo. Gibson, Superintendent of Car Shop, Central Rail Road:

16 work benches with vices; 4 do without vices; 26 planes; 4 saws; 25 augers; 8 wrenches; 1 board rule; 50 grs screws, 4 kegs nails; 1 steel and trying square; 1 slick; 2 hand axes; 1 iron furnace; 2 glue kettles; 2 glue brushes; 2 white lead brushes; 2 stoves and pipe; 1 grindstone; 12 car door locks; 25 sash lifts; 10 papers brads; 12 do tacks; 4 hammers; 1 keg white lead; 28 hand screws; 16 trussels; 4 trucks and rollers; 1 crane, windlass and tackle; 3 single blocks; 1 small tackle; 11 yds canvass; 2 doz drawbore pins; 10 saw files; 11 flat files; 2 sides trimming leather; 40 yds lace; 200 yards fringe; 2 trimmers punches; 19,000 feet lumber; 4 large passenger cars; 5 small do; 4 large freight cars; 69 small do; 8 large freight racks, with oil cloth covering; 1 frame for large passenger car; 1 srow plough;

Under charge of W. F. Chittenden, Superintendent Machinery Central Rail Road:

6 locomotive engines; 3 sets of blacksmiths tools; 250 bu charcoal; 200 do of stone do; 1 ton spring steel; 1½ do bar iron; 3½ do old iron; 2 do old broken castings; 2 do broken springs; 1 portable forge; 3 screw plates with taps and dies; 2 sets of lathe tools; 3 stoves; 1 grind stone; 4 pairs extra driving wheels, cranks and shafts; 2 pair locomotive truck wheels; 2 extra cranks; 27 car axles with wheels out of repair; 4 new pair car wheels and axles; 3 new axles; 2 wheel barrows; lot of patterns; 3 locomotive engine bells; 1 joiners bench; 2 large oil cans; 12 small lamps; 3 globe do; 80 galls sperm oil; 1 bbl lard; 2 picks; 1 shovel; 1 spade; 3 buck saws; part of a press for car wheels; 2 large screws; 1 copper pipe; 1 old pair driving wheels and crank, from old engine Pittsburgh; 40 cords wood; 1 turning lathe with small tools; 7 vices.

In charge of Weighmaster, Detroit Station.

Two horses, 2 sets of harness, 1 whip, 1 whipple tree, 1 whipple-tree chain, 1 cart, 1 currycomb and brush, 15 bushels oats, 300 lbs hay. 1 table, 2 chairs, 1 stove and pipe, 1 box for papers, 1 chair, 4 trunks, 2 bridges, 1 platform scale, 1 clock.

Inventory of State Property in use on the Central Railroad from Dearborn to Jackson.

Thirty-seven shovels and spades, 14 picks, 20 axes, 19 iron bars, 32 spike and nail hammers, 3 cant hooks, 10 cold chisels, 15 punch-

es, 6 wedges, 13 wood and repairing cars, 4 horses and harness, 2 wagons, 25 buck and hand saws, 19 stoves and pipe, 12 pails, 16 wheel-barrows, 6 grindstones, 10 lanterns, 7 candlesticks, 18 chairs, 1 oil can, 4 platform scales, 3 saw sets, 8 tables and desks, 3 pair shovels and tongs, 7 inkstands, 2 drills, 1 square, 14 spike pouches.

Under charge of Engineer Department, Central Railroad.

Four transits, 5 levels, 6 leveling rods, 2 compasses, 3 chairs, 3 flag staffs, 2 axes, 3 tin map cases, 2 hatchets, 1 stove and pipe, one drawing table, 6 chairs, 1 writing desk, 2 paper cases, 2 inkstands, 1 pail, 2 small boxes, 1 box drawing instruments, (incomplete,) one ivory scale, 8 rules, 4 triangles.

In improvement of St. Joseph River.

1 snag machine, 2 yawl boats, (1 old);
 4 chains, 8 pieces rigging;
 9 poles with sockets;
 2 pair nippers for taking out rocks;
 1 pair large hooks, broken;
 1 pair large nippers for taking out logs;
 2 cut saws, 1 frame, 1 sledge;
 1 eye-bolt set, 2 iron blocks and shives;
 5 axes, 2 boat hooks, 4 oars;
 1 grindstone, 1 anchor, 1 pair double blocks;
 lot of old iron, 1 cabin scow;
 1 cook stove and furniture, 3 jugs;
 2 stone jars, 2 tin pails, 1 wooden pail;
 3 oil cans, 1 tub, 2 tin pans;
 1 coffee pot, 2 dishes, 11 bowls;
 8 knives and forks, 12 cups and saucers;
 12 spoons, 1 coffee mill, 10 bedticks;
 10 pillow cases, 20 blankets.

Inventory of property on Southern Railroad.

AT MONROE OFFICE AND AT MONROE.

1 black walnut table, 1 covered table, 1 large writing table;
 1 writing case, 1 pair shovel and tongs;
 12 chairs, 1 inkstand, 2 sand boxes, 1 wafer box;
 1 letter stamp, 3 rules;
 1 ream fool's cap paper, 1 ream letter;

1 journal, 2 day books, 4 ledgers, 2 blank books, 2 freight books,
1 passage book;
100 quills, 1 writing desk, 2 tin folders, 1 clock;
1 lot blank accounts, 1 lot pay rolls;
2 candlesticks, 1 pair snuffers;
1 water pail, 1 tumbler;
3 brooms, 6 railroad brooms;
6 sticks sealing wax, one lot tickets;
1 iron fender, 2 spit boxes;
4 bottles ink, 1 desk stool;
1 long table, 1 oil can, 1 oil jug;
1 pair andirons, 60 car locks;
1 surveyors chain, 1 stove and pipe;
2 horses, 2 one horse harnesses;
4 sets shafts for horse cars.

ON ROAD.

3 locomotive engines;
1 locomotive engine (old and unfit for use);
4 passenger cars, 25 covered freight cars;
4 4 wheel racks, 1 8 wheel rack;

IN MACHINE SHOP AT MONROE.

2600 lbs spring steel,
1300 lbs bar, round and band iron;
1540 lbs new castings, 5000 lbs old castings;
2 smiths bellows, 2 anvils;
2 vices, 3 screw plates;
7 pair dies, 23 taps, 14 files;
2 squares, 3 sledges, 5 hammers;
21 swedges, 7 chisels, 21 pair tongs;
15 heading tools, 9 punches, 2 drill stocks;
10 drills, 1 turning lathe, 1 band wheel;
2 stoves, 1 grind stone, 1 patent scale;
1 pair of steel yards, 300 bushels coal;
4 large oil cans, 1 coil packing;
26 kegs spike, 6 work benches, 5 auger bitts, 81 patterns;
3000 feet of pine lumber, 4207 ft of ash lumber;
268 lbs brass castings.

TOOL CARS AND TOOLS ON ROAD.

11 repairing cars, 10 sets repairing tools;
11 saws for sawing wood at stations;
1 grind stone for repairs at Petersburg.

AT ADRIAN OFFICE.

2 stoves and pipe, 4 chairs, 1 desk;
1 table, 1 ink stand, 1 shovel, 1 pair tongs;
3 office books, 2 candlesticks, 1 globe lamp.

AT HILLSDALE OFFICE.

1 box stove and pipe, 1 case for papers;
2 lamps, 2 candlesticks, 2 globe lamps;
1 bbl oil, 112 cords of wood;
1 horse, 1 harness, 3 wood saws, 1 axe.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

To the Board of Internal Improvement:

The undersigned has the honor to report, that the receipts on the southern railroad for the year ending November 30th, 1843, for the transportation of freight and passengers are

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| | \$24,040 50 |
| Cash on hand December 1, 1842, | 195 81 |
| One bell sold, | 20 00 |
| One barrel unclaimed flour sold, | 4 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$24,260 31 |

There has been expended for current expenses, and in payment for construction, building cars, and on old debts, as follows :

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Repairs of road, | \$7,886 00 |
| Building and repairing cars, | 6,651 92 |
| On original construction, | 1,479 12 |

For running cars, viz :

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Pay of engineers, | \$1,623 76 | |
| Wood, | 1,264 42 | |
| Oil, | 464 49 | |
| Monroe depot, | 1,290 78 | |
| Ida station, | 277,47 | |
| Palmyra station, | 193 44 | |
| Petersburgh station, | 194 25 | |
| Adrian station, | 630 50 | |
| Pitsford station, | 7 50 | |
| Clayton station, | 123 33 | |
| Hillsdale depot, | 196 10 | |
| Freight and passenger train, | 1,978 02 | |
| | <hr/> | \$8,243 96 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$24,261 00 |

Owing to the improper selection of the timber used in the construction of this road, and especially between Monroe and Adrian, it has been found necessary again this year to replace a large amount of it. This was required at a time when there were not sufficient receipts to meet the expense, and it was extremely difficult to obtain the

timber on the credit of the road. This expenditure of replacing the superstructure must be continued until nearly the whole distance between Monroe and Adrian is rebuilt.

The road is now in a condition to make these repairs as fast as needed, and a sufficient quantity of timber is now being delivered to make them early the ensuing season. This portion of the road is styled "ribbon road," which is a light rail spiked on the superstructure with no other fastenings but the spike to keep the rail to its place—hence the necessity of keeping sound timber in for superstructure, for when the spike cease to hold in the decayed timber, the action of the train removes the rail from its position, and a disastrous "run off" is the consequence, not only doing damage to the trains, but necessarily producing irregularities in running. The manner of its construction prevents its being repaired in any other way than according to the original plan—a very substantial track might be made by removing the light rails, and putting down ties and large rails in their place, but to do this would be very expensive, and both tracks must be done at the same time.

The want of spike has been another difficulty in keeping the track in good order. About thirty miles were never more than half spiked down, and as thin iron was used on that portion of the road, it is of much importance that every spike hole in the bars should be filled. The want of spike at the time of its construction and subsequently, is the only reason why this has not been done.

11 covered freight cars, 2 new racks and 1 passenger car have been added to the stock of cars this year. Two new locomotives have also been received and put in operation, one in August and the other in November.

The latter was not received in time to do any portion of the fall business. Much benefit is expected to be derived from its use hereafter. From the tests already made of its power, I have no doubt it equals one and a half of the ordinary engines now in use.

The receipts of the road for the first two-thirds of the year, viz:

from 1st December to 1st August were only \$5,137 85. This was a period of time when receipts were most needed to repair the track, build new cars &c. Some of the main reasons why the receipts were not larger, is in the main attributable to the carriers on the lakes. Our merchants generally contracted with forwarding companies to transport their goods from New York and other eastern cities to Monroe, but upon getting possession of them, they wholly disregarded their obligations, violated their contracts and sent the freights to neighboring ports. This I am inclined to believe will continue as long as a combination exists on the lakes, or until they pursue a more liberal policy, for there is a plain indication of hostility to the public works of Michigan by most of the lake traders.

Almost the entire receipts have been in state scrip which has been disbursed again at a discount from ten to twenty per cent which is a direct loss to the state, and one unavoidable as long as this currency is unredeemed.

Although this road has heretofore lacked business to sustain it, which was mainly attributable to the competition on the Toledo road, and the non-completion of the harbor at Monroe by the United States; that day has now gone by, and the road will no more want for business. Its completion west of Adrian to Hillsdale Centre places it entirely out of reach of competition with other roads, and terminates it in one of the most beautiful sections of our state—a point which must command the business of the entire southwest of our own state and northern Indiana. With all the productions of that rich agricultural section, finding its way to an eastern market through this channel, there can be no longer any doubt of the business to be done on this road;—with abundance of business, and the increased and increasing facilities on the road, the state can safely rely on a very large increase of receipts the ensuing year.

In addition to the expenditures for original construction and building cars, which are not legitimate charges against running the road and keeping it in repair, there has been paid and charged to the several accounts to which they belong, the sum of thirteen hundred and

seventy-seven dollars and seventy-three cents on old debts, accruing previous to May 1842.

Mechanics are now engaged in getting out another train of freight cars which will be in readiness early in the spring.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. H. CLEVELAND,

Supt. S. R. R.

Dec. 1, 1843.

REPORT OF CHIEF ENGINEER CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THOMAS W. WELLS, *Esq.*, *Acting Commissioner, &c.*:

SIR—At the date of the last yearly report, the Central railroad was in course of construction between the villages of Jackson and Marshall, a distance of thirty-one and a-half miles; the grading about three-fourths done, and a small portion of the timber for superstructure delivered upon the line. Since that time the work has been constantly progressing, though it is still in an unfinished state. The original contracts for this work were taken under the expectation that money or scrip would be received in part payment at least, and at corresponding prices. Although disappointed in this respect, the contractors for grading had, nevertheless, progressed steadily and satisfactorily with their work, and it was only in regard to the timber that any difficulty was experienced.

The legislature of the previous year had, by a joint resolution, forbidden any further lettings, and, in consequence, the bridging could not be placed under contract, nor the contracts for timber, many of which had been abandoned, be relet, until this restriction was removed. This was done by the last legislature, but not as early as was anticipated, and a great portion of the winter, the proper season for getting out and delivering the timber, was lost before the contracts could be relet and the work resumed; and notwithstanding every effort has since been used to hasten the progress of the work, in the hope of bringing the line into operation as far as Marshall in season for the accommodation of the fall business, yet the difficulties arising mainly from the cause above mentioned, but also in part from very unfavorable weather during the fall, have been such as to prevent the accomplishment of this very desirable object. The grading, however, is entirely done, and the bridging so far advanced that three or four weeks will suffice for its completion. Of the sills or foundation timbers, there are twenty-eight and a-half miles actually laid down; of ties, eighteen miles, and of rails laid and ready for the iron, about six miles. To lay the balance of the sills, will require but a few days of good weather; where they are already laid, the placing of ties and rails may be continued during the winter, and al-

though the work cannot be finished while the ground is frozen, yet all deficiencies of materials being supplied during the winter, I perceive no reason to doubt that the laying down will be completed and the road in readiness for the trains on or about the first of May next.

Contracts for the foundations of car-houses at Jackson and Marshall, for side-tracks at the latter place and for the Albion and Gidley stations, for wells, turnrounds, &c., have been made and are in progress. The buildings for the points above mentioned, have been advertised for contract and will be let in the course of this month.

The last legislature having authorized the extension of the road to Kalamazoo, the preparation of the line for contract from Marshall to that place, was commenced as soon thereafter as the season would permit, and being completed, the clearing, grubbing, grading and culverts were advertised and put under contract in the month of June last, making for the whole extent of road in course of construction, sixty-seven and a half miles.

The work under these contracts is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and there is every reason to believe that it will be completed, and the whole line in readiness for the reception of the superstructure, in the course of the next summer.

The appropriation proving sufficient for the purpose, the bridging and timber for superstructure were also contracted for in the month of October, and upon terms quite as favorable as was anticipated.—The time allowed for commencing these jobs having but just expired; I am unable to report much progress in them; but the contractors are generally at work, and it is probable that but few relettings will be necessary.

By a proviso in the appropriation bill, it was required that the work on this portion of the line, if placed under contract, should be let "twelve per cent below the estimate of its cost, made in the year 1841." That this condition of the law has been fulfilled, will appear by the following statement:—

Estimate of 1841, from Marshall to Kalamazoo.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| For preparation of road surface, including clearing, grubbing, grading, bridges and culverts, | \$159,226 00 |
| For superstructure, omitting iron, | 99,128 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$258,354 00 |
| Contingencies ten per cent, | 25,835 40 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$284,189 40 |
| Deduct for laying track and dressing roadway, not yet contracted for, | 43,600 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$240,589 40 |

This sum of \$240,589 40, was the estimated cost of the work now under contract between Marshall and Kalamazoo, according to the estimate referred to in the law, and twelve per cent being deducted, leaves \$211,718 77, as the amount to which these contracts were limited.

The actual cost of this work, according to the existing contracts, will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|--------------|
| For preparation of road surface, including clearing, grubbing, grading, bridges and culverts, | \$112,497 63 |
| Materials for superstructure, omitting iron, | 64,395 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$176,893 13 |
| Add for contingencies ten per cent, | 17,689 31 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total, | \$194,582 44 |

This sum, besides the allowance of ten per cent to cover unforeseen contingencies, also includes an ample allowance in cases where the contract prices for work are supposed to be insufficient to secure its completion, and there is no reason to believe the actual cost can exceed the amount stated.

From the above, it appears that the amount of contracts is still \$17,136 33 within the limit fixed by the law, and \$46,006 96 below the estimate of 1841, for the same portion of work.

This very gratifying result could not be easily accounted for, if the warrants used in payment are estimated at their cash value; but for all purposes except the purchase of a few things considered as cash articles, they are used to much better advantage, and being the

same as cash to those who use them for the purchase of public land, a great many are induced to seek employment upon the road for the purpose of so applying the proceeds of their labor, and obtaining land, which probably they could not obtain in any other way. In addition to the above is the fact, that but little money is used at present in payment for labor of any kind, also helping to increase the demand for work upon the railroad, and the effect of competition has been a very great reduction in prices.

Were money to be used we should undoubtedly be able to make more rapid progress; yet, with the exception of the time required, it is matter of doubt whether the road could be carried on to much greater advantage with money than is now being done with warrants. At any rate, there is no doubt of the fact, that the greater part of the work, and grading especially, is done at present at much lower rates in warrants than were paid for similar work, a few years ago, in cash.

Since the date of the last report, December 1, 1842, certified estimates have been given, as follows:—

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| For labor and materials between Jackson and Marshall, | \$99,266 49 | |
| For work done between Marshall and Ka- lamazoo, | <u>32,782 15</u> | |
| Total for the year, | | \$132,048 64 |
| To complete the work now in progress as far as Kalamazoo, including car houses at Jackson and Marshall and intermedi- ate water stations, | | <u>209,715 28</u> |
| | | \$341,763 92 |
| Unexpended appropriation, December 1, 1842, | \$130,400 00 | |
| Appropriation of February 21, 1843, | <u>187,500 00</u> | |
| | | 317,900 00 |
| | | <u>\$23,863 92</u> |
| Add for laying track from Marshall to Kalamazoo, dressing roadway, &c., not yet contracted for, | | 43,600 00 |
| For one car house and two water stations, | | <u>7,000 00</u> |
| | | \$74,463 92 |

This last sum is the amount of appropriation still required to complete the road to Kalamazoo, independent of iron and spike.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| To iron this route will require, including side tracks, about thirty-seven miles of iron, or, at thirty tons to the mile, 1,110 tons. At the rate of \$60 per ton, this will amount to | \$66,600 00 |
| For 56,000 lbs spike for iron, at 7 cents, | 3,920 00 |
| 30,000 do . for cross ties, at 8 cents, | 2,400 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$72,920 00 |
| | <hr/> |

All of which is respectfully submitted, by your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BERRIEN,
Chief Engineer.

Detroit, December 1, 1843.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, {
Ann Arbor, December, 1843. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In obedience to law, the Superintendent of Public Instruction submits his annual report.

From causes beyond the control of the undersigned, the school law was not printed and bound till September. So soon as this work, with the requisite forms and instructions was completed, he sedulously applied himself to the task of their distribution through the state. But before he had accomplished this, he was seized with a severe indisposition, which rendered it impossible for him during two months, to discharge aught of the duties of his office ; hence he was obliged to confide them to the agency of others. It is obvious, therefore, that in this state of things, more than ordinary delay in completing the distribution, was unavoidable. Circumstances existed which subjected some of the district and town officers to inconvenience in making their annual reports. The school law being a new one, and considerably extended, embracing many principles and objects, and prescribing to numerous officers multifarious duties, it is not surprising that perfect harmony in its interpretation, should not obtain, or that, in some instances, the import of parts of it should be mistaken.

These things have accumulated the correspondence, and augmented the labor of this department. But correspondence and inquiry conduce to a better understanding of the law, and, by consequence, to that propriety and concord of proceeding under its provisions, which are desirable and necessary.

The undersigned is happy in the conviction, that at no former period, have the high interests of popular education, been so justly and

generally appreciated in this state, as at the present time. The disposition of the public mind in favor of the universal diffusion of the blessings of knowledge and virtue, must be peculiarly gratifying to your honorable body. It is, moreover, inspiring to the feelings, and animating to the hopes of the friends of education of the country and of man. In view of the ample and enduring foundation, laid in the magnificent grants by the general government, of the university and school lands, grants, the proceeds of which are inviolably secured by the constitution and laws of the state, to the high and holy objects for which they were intended—and in view of the fact, now admitted by most of the civilized world, that mind is public property, and should be educated at the public expense, all must perceive the facility with which the rising generation, with the innumerable multitudes who shall succeed them on our lovely peninsulas, may acquire an education, which shall develop and discipline all their intellectual faculties—unfold and refine all their moral sentiments—an education, which shall enable them to enjoy and accomplish all that a beneficent Creator designed in their being.

The happiness and respectability of an individual, and the service he may render society, depend much less on his earthly possession than upon the qualities of his mind. These form his manners, mould his reputation, and fix the character of the influence he exerts in all the social circles in which he moves. Even the greatness of a nation is not founded in its numbers and wealth, but in its intelligence and virtue. But men of good enough sense upon most subjects, are not, at all times, invincible to the seductive power of external circumstances. They sometimes move in the wake of adventurers, who are nearing the place of danger and destruction. Many of our fellow citizens, ardent and enterprising—cherishing, perhaps, an extravagant fondness for wealth, and a desire to obtain it with romantic rapidity, had neglected the more safe and sober pursuits of life—the prosecution of ordinary business, and the cultivation of the mind, and embarked, in defiance of the maxims of prudence, in utopian schemes that promised an excited imagination speedy riches and fame. Rebuked by that disappointment and adversity which usually follow in the train of such a career—profiting by the lessons of disastrous experience, they have resumed those habits of industry and economy—

of reading and reflection to which they had been trained, and prosperity and honor will be the result.

This change of purpose and conduct, while it promotes the public weal, is auspicious to the interests of letters and philosophy. The happiness of a cultivated mind, habitually engaged in the investigation of truth and the acquisition of useful knowledge, and cordially obedient to the rigid dictates of virtue, is pure, sublime, and perennial. It is not destroyed by unfortunate speculations, or the alternate triumphs of political parties—it will endure so long as memory shall live, as reason and conscience shall maintain their empire. Lectures upon popular education, and the salutary influence of the press, are among the occasional causes of the friendly feelings of the community in reference to this subject.

Wherever an education that duly develops all the intellectual and moral faculties, and establishes suitable habits, becomes a subject of thought, research and discipline, its excellency is seen, its attractions felt, and it is ranked among the choicest benefactions of mankind.

Education constitutes the mighty contrast what exists between a barbarous and a civilized people. Rightly applied, it successfully combats many of the infelicities to which man is exposed in this troubled world. It imparts the power and inspires the disposition for great mental effort and achievement. It is essential to the discovery of the exhaustless treasures of nature. These, through the exercise of man's physical faculties, directed by intelligence and virtue, are rendered subservient to the maintenance and enjoyment—the refinement and exaltation of man. Education prevents crime, pauperism and degradation. To guard against these evils, by appropriate laws, and labors, in the promotion of its lofty and manifold interests, is an obvious dictate of wisdom and humanity.

How much more commendable and advantageous is such a policy than one which visits upon the neglected, ignorant and miserable culprit, the penalties of vindictive laws—the fury of angry justice. Education is manifestly favorable to that industry and prudence which are usually rewarded with peace, plenty and happiness. It averts numerous diseases—it enables one to avoid a host of melancholy cas-

ualities. It prolongs human life. The education which is here advocated, forms a basis for self improvement in an almost infinite progression.

It would be easy, were it deemed necessary, in this place, to illustrate the propriety of these general remarks, by facts drawn from different sources—facts found in the reports of various institutions—in books on education and political economy—and on the pages of universal history.

To enjoy the profit and pleasure of society, of reading, and contemplation, a cultivated mind is indispensable. Beside, men's usefulness and honor, will usually be in proportion to their mental and moral improvement.

Philanthropy prompts, while science and exertion accomplish objects beneficial and creditable to mankind. Unlike some heathen philosophers, and the priests of the dark ages who believed that learning was designed only for a favored few, we know that it is rightful and attainable inheritance of all the human family. We behold powerful motives to its acquisition and perpetuity, in the nation, from the character of our government. It had its existence in a just public sentiment. Actuated by this, our patriot sires made their appeal to the God of battles. A just sentiment is in accordance with the laws and administration of all righteous Heaven. He heard their supplication—saw the rectitude of their cause—gave terror to their arms, and victory to their banners. A just sentiment is the inhabitant of the educated mind. Many of our pilgrim fathers were conversant with literature, science and the arts—besides, their hearts were deeply imbued with the most sublime, enduring virtue. Our excellent government has all along been sustained, and must be perpetuated by a just public sentiment. This infers popular education. The people are the foundation of power. How necessary it is that the public mind be enlightened, pure and elevated. The right of suffrage, that proud prerogative of freemen can be advantageously exercised only by men of information and moral principle. In the hands of vice and ignorance, even this exalted privilege may produce the most baneful consequence to our beloved country. What deplorable mischief, may not a few men, physically, and intellectually educated, but des-

titute of virtue and patriotism and fired with unholy ambition, create in a community uneducated, indolent and degraded?

While the mournful lessons of history answer the question, let man profit by their monitory voice. Ignorance is weakness—knowledge is power. An intelligent and virtuous people conscious of their rights and alive to the dignity of human nature, can never be disfranchised and enslaved. The duties of an American citizen cannot be well performed without education. Here every man is liable to be called to the discharge of important responsibilities, involving the necessity of an enlightened mind.

The United States is destined to sustain a vast population. Before the lapse of half a century its census may amount to fifty millions. A mighty host of foreigners will make a part of these millions.—Whatever causes, limited to the countries and governments of foreigners, may induce them to leave their native land, few of them would come among us, were they not persuaded of the excellence of our physical and social advantages. These, it must be gratefully acknowledged, are numerous and eminent in the United States. The great extent of its territory—the fertility and variety of its soil—the facility with which much of it can be purchased—its internal and external navigation—its canals, roads and railways—the salubrity of its air—the diversity of its climate, with its institutions of law, science and religion are among the considerations that invite immigration to our happy shores from almost every part of the world.

Our physical, political and social advantages afford a foundation for national greatness and renown. But the greatest blessings are liable to abuse. Even our unrivaled means of wealth and numerous paths to honorable distinction, may lead to idleness and profligacy—those precursors of anarchy and despotism. Indeed, the vastness of our approaching numbers may conduce to this deplorable result.

Large cities—dense masses of people, are frequently the hot-beds and hiding places of the blackest crimes. The pages of faithful history show that these remarks are not the mere effusion of a morbid imagination. The inhabitants of the most pleasant, fertile and productive portions of the earth, have often plunged themselves into indolence and luxury, thus becoming an easy prey to hardy and lawless invaders. Man is fallen. He is prone to wander from his truest

interests. It is necessary that the lights of knowledge and religion be constantly poured upon his mind. A noble and virtuous education is an invaluableegis—it exerts a conservative influence. Michigan seems ordained to have her full share of population. Her physical advantages, rapidly unfolding are surpassed by no state in the Union. We trust, she will ever shine among the brightest stars in the national constellation. But ends involves means. Without a due regard to education, all our fair prospects will be blasted—our bright star of hope will set in the thick darkness. We have now many immortal minds to educate. Their numbers will vastly increase with the revolution of years. To education so fundamental to the prosperity and glory of States and empires, the general and State governments have benignly turned their attention. To educate all the rising generation however, not only requires the liberality and fostering care of governments but the cordial and vigorous co-operation of the whole community. Public opinion, feeling and conduct are powerful and prevailing. Teachers and scholars should be universally encouraged and animated in the glorious career of mental and moral improvement. Their attainments—power of accomplishment and usefulness, are identical with the highest interests and honor of the country.—By far the greatest portion of our youth will receive all their scholastic education in our primary institutions of learning. These should afford every practical facility for the acquisition of this great object. All the associations connected with one's pupilage should be of the most agreeable character. The school house should be located on firm ground—sufficiently remote from the public road to avoid all annoyance from that quarter. It should be spacious, high between the ceilings, suitably lighted and ventilated, and, when necessary, sufficiently warmed. Its internal arrangement and fixtures should have reference to accommodation and comfort. Requisite out-buildings, shade trees, play grounds and a well, or spring of water should belong to the establishment. Whoever supervises the erection of a school house and its appendages, should examine some of the various plans for such establishments that have been furnished the public, by several excellent writers on the subject of common schools.

The books used in our schools should be approved by men of talents, learning, and moral worth, whose habits of teaching, or public

situation have led them to examine such works with critical attention. There should be but few books on the same subject, in our schools, and they should be uniform throughout the state. To acquire solid learning, it is not essential to read a multiplicity of books, but to study profoundly, and to understand thoroughly a few standard authors in the various departments of erudition.

Although the approvals referred to are not imperative, have not the sanction of law, yet the districts and towns, exercising a sound discretion, will usually be swayed by these recommendations.

To suitable books should be added black boards, maps and globes, with such philosophical apparatus, as advancing knowledge has discovered, and the pecuniary means of the district may justify.

Eligible teachers are all-important. This fact is now more deeply and generally impressed on the public mind than formerly. A new science, founded on the nature of man, has been ascertained and taught. It is pedagogics, or the science of teaching. This is a distinct and most valuable science. On it the successful investigation of all other sciences depends. Its application is the art of teaching. It was once imagined that almost every man of a competent education could teach a school. But to this proposition there are many exceptions. It does not follow that because a man has received a liberal education, he is therefore a lawyer or physician. With all his attainments, he can be neither, till he shall have faithfully studied one of these learned professions. And, by a parity of reasoning, it is plain that an acquaintance with general literature and science does not, of necessity, prepare one for the arduous, but delightful business of educating the undying mind. Such a preparation is chiefly derived from the study of the science and art of teaching. Firmly persuaded of this truth, many of the governments of the old world and some of our sister states have instituted normal schools, in which the science and art of teaching are elucidated and enforced. Model schools are formed and taught in these institutions. Here candidates for the office of teacher see many beneficial demonstrations in reference to classification, methods of teaching and government: and, in short, whatever is valuable within the range of human knowledge, regarding this paramount interest. A teacher should be a man of learning and virtue. At all events, he should perfectly understand

what he professes to teach. Among other attainments, he should know something of physical education. Sound health, a development of all the physical faculties, and an improvement of all the senses, are things too important to be overlooked in a system of popular education. He should be able, and disposed to take a sort of paternal care of the health, morals and manners of his priceless charge.

To govern his school properly, it is essential that he govern himself, subjecting all his passions, desires and affections to the control of reason and conscience. Industry, kindness and patience should be prominent traits in his character. His moral qualities, bearing and deportment, should be approvable and worthy of imitation. He should have a fondness for books, learning and study, evincing a correct taste, and that he deems his education unfinished so long as his capacity to advance it remains. He will thus keep pace with the discoveries and improvements of the age, extend the sphere of his usefulness, partake of the most sublime enjoyment and exhibit a laudable example to those upon whose reputation he will make a lasting impression. A teacher should be ardently devoted to his useful and honorable vocation. He should love children and youth. Their progressive acquirements, in all those branches of education which ennoble and adorn humanity, should afford his benevolent heart the highest delight. Teaching should be a profession, ranking with the professions of law and medicine. One should embrace it as a business for years, or for life. It is a calling of the most solemn responsibility. On the manner of its execution hang the most eventful consequences. The influence of early tuition may decide the character of an individual for time and eternity. It may be intimately connected with his happiness or misery during all the periods of his interminable existence.

It is apparent that a person uniting in his character the attributes, exercises and relations of an eligible teacher, is entitled to the highest consideration. He should be courteously greeted in the best circles of society. His employment should be permanent and lucrative. This would be greatly beneficial to all concerned. Teachers would be encouraged, respected and happy. Scholars would learn as much in two, as they now do, in many schools, in six years. Besides,

they would be rightly taught—taught to think—taught the power of application. All the original faculties of the mind would be developed in due proportion. A proper balance would be maintained. While the mind is acquiring, in the wisest method, useful knowledge, it is disciplined to intense, enduring, triumphant thought, upon any subject submitted to its examination.

One word before leaving this topic regarding female teachers. The qualifications requisite to successful teaching and government are not exclusively confined to the male sex. All acquainted with the mind and manners of accomplished females, and with the character of children and youth, would class such females among the most eligible teachers. That such is the fact, appears from the concurrent testimony of numerous individuals, in several states, whose appointments had led them to make, on the behalf of legislative bodies, critical examinations into the learning and government of many female schools. To these schools, composed of both sexes, were accorded the palm of excellency. It is devoutly to be wished that parents and teachers—all those whose official duties relate to schools, with all the friends of learning, may often meet on the subject of education. Let it be the theme of lectures, essays and debates. Let inquiries, observations and facts respecting its interests, every where meet the public eye on the pages of newspapers and periodicals. Truth invites discussion. It profits by examination. The more the subject of education, we repeat the idea, is agitated, the more its prosperity will be found strongly allied to the most valuable blessings of our beloved country and of all mankind.

To educate a whole people would be a most noble achievement. Such a people would exhibit a spectacle truly lovely and sublime. Peace, social order and happiness would pervade all their borders. They would possess a mighty power of accomplishing the grandest objects of utility and benevolence. No nation has yet fully exemplified in its history the benign efficacy of universal education. This was displayed on a limited scale in the character of the first settlers of Massachusetts. History records that for years profanity, drunkenness and mendicity were unknown among them. All men are capable of a progression in knowledge to which no limits can be assigned. No necessary employment of a laboring man need so completely

engross his time and attention as to render his intellectual improvement impracticable, and to doom him to mental inanity and disheartening neglect. Many youth have not the most favorable opportunities to acquire a classical education—and many men were deprived of early literary advantages ; but, if they desire to cultivate their minds, they need not despond. Our elementary schools—libraries and newspapers—popular lectures and debating societies, with other sources of improvement, with which our favored land abounds, may be universally enjoyed. Man is, in a high sense, under God, the arbiter of his own fortune.

Let one even of ordinary capacity determine to employ every moment of leisure he can command in reading, observation and thinking, and, in all human certainty, he will be intelligent and respectable. It would be as easy to chain the winged lightning, as to arrest the advancement of information in a sound, studious and resolute mind.

This is a young and rising state. The present generation is forming its character. That character will affect, for weal or woe, the fortunes of their descendants down to the latest posterity.

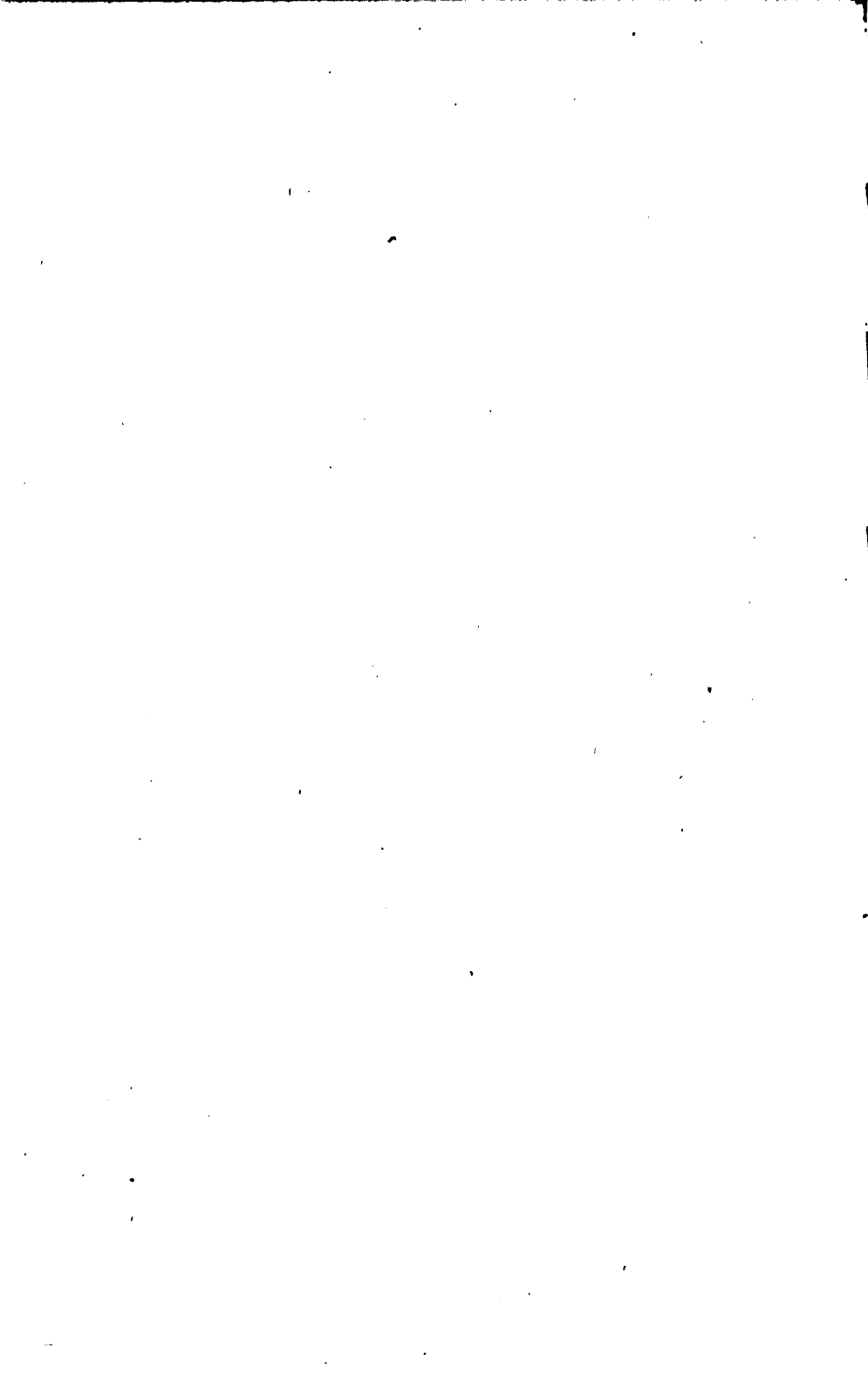
The reports of the regents and visitors of the university make it unnecessary, if not obtrusive, for the undersigned to dwell upon the condition and standing of this institution. Yet, from his public situation which renders him conversant with its history, it may be proper for him to remark, that its immense utility is now generally perceived and felt—it is arresting the attention, and commanding the favorable regard of the community.

The reports respecting the branches afford all the necessary information relating to their situation. The extension, prosperity and permanent establishment of these institutes, so far as circumstances may warrant, are highly desirable. They are regarded by many with special partiality as bringing the means of an excellent education, with other advantages which cluster around flourishing seats of learning, into numerous neighborhoods.

How far these things are at present practicable, it is not his province to decide. The interest of the university—its branches, and the primary schools, is one and indivisible. There can be no collision between these cognate institutions.

Appended, is a list of books, such as, in the opinion of the undersigned, should be used as text books in the primary schools, and a list of books for township libraries.

W. C. COMSTOCK,
Superintendent Public Instruction.



COMMUNICATIONS

Accompanying the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Abstract of School Returns by Counties.

| Names of counties that have reported. | Whole number of towns that have reported. | Whole number of districts that have reported. | Whole number of children between the ages of 4 and 14 years. | Whole number attending school under 4 and over 18 years of age. | Whole number of scholars that have attended school. | Average No. of months a school has been taught. | Amount of money received from the treasurers and inspectors. | Amount of money actually raised in the districts. | Average length of time each scholar between the ages of 4 and 14 has attended school. |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|
| Allegan, | 6 | 17 | 436 | | 474 | 6 | 287 80 | 737 96 | weeks 9 |
| Barry, | 6 | 28 | 501 | 63 | 480 | 4 | 125 52 | 560 96 | 12 |
| Berrien, | 10 | 33 | 1,278 | 73 | 1,169 | 4 | 583 92 | 330 50 | 12 |
| Branch, | 14 | 53 | 1,933 | 139 | 1,867 | 4 | 572 57 | 838 35 | |
| Cass, | 15 | 41 | 1,996 | 162 | 1,374 | 5 | 341 49 | 1,422 35 | 16 |
| Clinton, | 6 | 13 | 433 | 22 | 312 | 3 | 11 60 | 195 50 | 12 |
| Calhoun, | 17 | 83 | 2,963 | 141 | 1,835 | 4 | 532 43 | 2,441 40 | 12 |
| Eaton, | 15 | 45 | 1,027 | 78 | 1,127 | 6 | 365 16 | 1,027 57 | 14 |
| Genesee, | 12 | 51 | 1,803 | 95 | 1,590 | 5 | 709 09 | 1,446 82 | |
| Hillsdale, | 15 | 74 | 2,291 | 228 | 1,763 | 4 | 682 56 | 1,543 33 | 13 |
| Ingham, | 14 | 38 | 997 | 97 | 931 | 6 | 362 71 | 817 70 | |
| Ionia, | 8 | 27 | 676 | 41 | 694 | 4 | 253 01 | 1,281 22 | 12 |
| Jackson, | 17 | 67 | 3,965 | 337 | 3,693 | 4 | 924 55 | 2,511 05 | |
| Kalamazoo, | 13 | 52 | 1,730 | 154 | 1,520 | 5 | 574 26 | 964 80 | 13 |
| Kent, | 9 | 25 | 1,012 | 91 | 802 | 6 | 229 06 | 274 75 | 14 |
| Livingston, | 16 | 72 | 2,372 | 141 | 2,292 | 4 | 994 47 | 2,140 07 | 12 |
| Lenawee, | 20 | 157 | 5,915 | 407 | 5,258 | 4 | 1,750 09 | 4,247 79 | |
| Lapeer, | 8 | 39 | 1,232 | 103 | 1,150 | 4 | 267 23 | 838 79 | |
| Monroe, | 14 | 73 | 2,704 | 117 | 1,933 | 4 | 873 67 | 1,718 96 | 18 |
| Macomb, | 12 | 74 | 2,929 | 218 | 2,948 | 5 | 918 19 | 2,138 98 | |
| Mackinaw, | 1 | 3 | 104 | | 12 | 3 | 35 00 | | 12 |
| Ottawa, | 1 | 3 | 71 | 5 | 61 | 3 | 7 60 | 31 20 | |
| Oakland, | 25 | 197 | 7,774 | 675 | 7,319 | 5 | 2,641 23 | 3,915 83 | 20 |
| Shiawassee, | 7 | 28 | 479 | | 367 | 4 | 71 75 | 343 76 | |
| St. Joseph, | 13 | 47 | 1,624 | | 1,710 | 4 | 573 36 | 1,364 64 | 15 |
| St. Clair, | 11 | 47 | 1,324 | 67 | 1,059 | 3 | 598 11 | 636 54 | |
| Van Buren, | 11 | 20 | 626 | | | 3 | 182 40 | 370 36 | |
| Wayne, | 17 | 116 | 8,412 | 404 | 5,754 | 4 | 1,506 81 | 5,026 18 | 16 |
| Washtenaw, | 20 | 179 | 7,821 | 582 | 6,176 | 5 | 3,517 17 | 4,722 90 | 20 |
| Saginaw, | 4 | 9 | 239 | | | | 80 52 | 412 60 | |
| 359 | 1,743 | 86,766 | 4,144 | 55,553 | 4 | \$20,989 36 | \$44,765 90 | | |

LIST OF BOOKS,

Recommended by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Text Books for the Primary Schools, adapted to beginners, and to the different degrees of scholarship, usually attained in these institutions.

Lamb's Child's Primer.

J. Lamb's Child's Arithmetic.

The three following Books, and constituting a consecutive series, by Burnstead, viz : "My Little Primer," "My First School Book," "Spelling Book and Thinking combined."

The Little Songster, by G. J. Webb.

Colburn's First Lesson in Arithmetic.

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book.

Peter Parley's First, Second, and Third Books of History,

Davie's Arithmetic.

Willson's Arithmetic.

Woodbridge's School Geography.

Botany for beginners by Mrs. Phelps.

Manual of Botany by Eaton and Wright.

Wayland's Moral Science abridged for Schools.

Story's Exposition of the Constitution of the United States.

Webster's Dictionary, (the abridgement for Schools.)

A new English Grammar, by Joseph Whiting, A. M. Professor of Languages in the University of Michigan.

Parker's Progressive Exercises in the English Composition.

Hale's History of the United States.

Town's Analysis.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader.

Willson's American Class Reader.

Lamb's Juvenile Reader.

Abercrombie on the Intellectual and Moral Powers.

Kame's Elements of Criticism.

Jamieson's Rhetoric.

Hedge's Logic, or the more elaborate work Whately's Logic.

Burritt's Geography of the Heavens.

Day's Algebra.

Playfair's Euclid.

Hitchcock's Geology.

Parker's Philosophy.

Gray's Chemistry.

Hayward's Physiology.

Professor Olmsted's Letters on Astronomy.

Combe's Physiology.

Rollin's History.

Hazen's Definer.

Books for Township Libraries.

The Massachusetts School Library, (each series.)

The School and the Schoolmaster, by A. Potter, D. D. and G. B. Emerson, A. M.

Wayland's Political Economy.

Bancroft's History, (3 volumes.)

Books for Teachers.

Teachers are respectfully advised to avail themselves, in the prosecution of their professional studies and practice, of the excellent instructions contained in the following works, to wit: The School and the School Master, by A. Potter, D. D. and G. B. Emerson, A. M.

The Teacher's Manual, by Thos. H. Palmer, A. M.

The Teacher Taught, by Emerson Davis.

Slate and Black Board Exercise, by William A. Alcott.

Perkin's Arithmetic.

Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Regents.

The undersigned, in compliance with a resolution of the Board of Regents of the 22d ultimo, submit for their approbation the following report :

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction :

In their last annual report, dated December 12th, 1842, the Board gave a detailed review of the legislative enactments relative to the university, the financial condition thereof, present and prospective, and the anticipated embarrassments in sustaining the university and branches.

The board deem a repetition of these embarrassments superfluous, referring to that report for their causes. Sufficient to say they now exist with increased effect.

From the last report it will be seen that the university proper has been organized—that four professors were then appointed, two only of whom are in the receipt of salaries. Owing to the increase of students, and their progress increasing the number of classes yearly, it has been found necessary to appoint a professor of mental and moral philosophy, who is expected to enter upon his duties the ensuing spring. A tutor has been, in the intermin, employed to meet the exigencies of the present term. It is however questionable whether the services of the tutor can be discontinued even when three professors are fully employed.

There are at this time three branches to the principals of which an annual salary of \$200 each is appropriated, in addition to the tuition fees ; and there is at least one other branch, now in prosperous operation, to which similar appropriation should in justice be extended.

The unavoidable expenditures for the next fiscal year may be estimated as follows :

| | |
|--|------------|
| For two professors, at the annual salary of \$600 each, | \$1,200 00 |
| One “ “ for six months, | 300 00 |
| One tutor at “ \$300 | 300 00 |
| Four principals of branches at an annual salary of \$200 each, | 800 00 |
| Incidental expenses, including salary of Secretary, in- | |

Carried forward,

\$2,600 00

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$2,600 00 |
| insurance and expenses of regents for travelling to and from meetings of the Board, | \$500 00 |
| Interest on \$100,000, loan, at 6 per cent payable (semi annually \$3000) in New York, | 6,000 00 |
| Deduct | \$9,100 00 |
| Estimating the receipt of interest fund the same with that of the past year, as per report of the commis- sioner of the State land office, | \$7,409 05 |
| The estimated expenditures will exceed the receipts | \$1,690 95 |
| To which should be added outstanding warrants, &c., per report of finance committee, | 1,231 59 |
| | <u>\$2,922 54</u> |

The regents also feel it due to the cause of education and the high and important trusts committed to them, to express the opinion that to afford to the students of the university the opportunity of a proper course of thorough instruction expected at such an institution, the services of at least one of the professors heretofore appointed will be required during the next year, to whom no salary has been heretofore paid. This will add to the estimated expenditure of \$600.

All admit the practical importance of mineralogy, geology, chemistry, and other branches of natural science, and those the least acquainted with a collegiate course know that the study of the sciences should be commenced during the sophomore year. Should the appropriate duties therefore of the professors to whom salaries are now paid be found incompatible with their labors in other branches, the expediency of extending a salary to another will be apparent.

A further cause for the existing pecuniary embarrassments of the university is that which was in common with our entire State and country. The failure of the Michigan state bank found the university interest fund its depositary to the amount of about \$3,000, and the Bank of Michigan more than \$9,000. To liquidate these debts, the board have been obliged to take real estate or mortgages thereon. These are to the board as yet unproductive, although it is believed the property

may ultimately realize, to a considerable extent, the sums for which it has been taken.

The deficit of revenue agreeably to the above estimates, must be provided for. The important question, in what manner must be decided. Several expedients have claimed the consideration of the regents. Shall the parent institution be closed? The board answer no. This measure must not be thought of. The university is in a condition, both as to reputation with our fellow-citizens and numbers of students within its walls, exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine; and it is now confidently believed will afford the means of a most thorough collegiate education to the sons of our own and other States who may appreciate its advantages. If once closed, even for the shortest period, years must elapse before it could regain the confidence and prosperity it now possesses. A reduction of the number of professors is shown to be impracticable and an increase of at least one highly expedient, if not necessary.

Shall all appropriations to the branches be suspended? The board would adopt this measure with great reluctance and only under a conviction of its imperious necessity. The manifest intention however of the original grant of the two townships of land (the basis of the university fund) and the ultimate advantages to be attained, indicate to the regents that should necessity compel the adoption of one or other of these measures, the branches must be the sacrifice. The board yet cherish the hope that such legislative aid may be extended to this institution as will meet the demands upon its treasury agreeably to the foregoing estimates.

To effect this object, the regents recommend such alteration in the organic law as shall provide for the assessment of such tuition fees, to be paid by the students individually, as the board may deem reasonable.

Following the previous practice of the superintendent of public instruction, the commissioner of the land office has received, in payment of principal for university lands, state treasury notes. The amount of state scrip thus received, agreeably to information received from the state treasurer, is \$6,513,51-100. This evidence of state debt, cannot be reissued or placed on loan by the state treasurer, consequently the regents are deprived of the annual interest, amounting

to \$455,94-100, which they would receive, had payment been required of the purchasers of university lands in cash, and this loaned upon interest.

The state having thus in effect become the borrowers, justice would seem to require that the interest thereon should be deducted semi-annually from the interest for which the university interest fund is holden to the state upon the \$100,000 loan. There is also on hand in the treasury of the university the sum of \$2,553,27-100 in warrants of the Auditor General, drawn against the internal improvement fund which are bearing interest, and for the payment of this interest it is hoped the legislature will make like provision, amounting annually to \$178,73-100.

The passage of a law, complying with the above suggestions, is therefore earnestly recommended.

For detailed information relative to the action of the regents, in performance of the trust confided to them, reference may be had to the reports of the respective committees of the board, herewith presented, marked, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Respectfully submitted,

| | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| J. KEARSELEY, | } | <i>Committee.</i> |
| LEWIS CASS, | | |
| Z. PITCHER, | | |

Detroit, December 14th, 1843.

Report of the Finance Committee of the University.

To the President of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan:

SIR—The undersigned committee on finance, have the honor to submit their report for the year ending November 30, 1843, with documents marked A, B, C and D.

As intimated in their last annual report, the committee, under instructions of the board of regents, have made final settlement with the trustees of the Bank of Michigan, and received payment in full, as follows :

Bank of Michigan, Dr.

The total indebtedness of this bank, including interest, was ascertained by your committee to be, \$9,204 70

Bank of Michigan. Cr.

By conveyance of female seminar lot, (so called,) in the city of Detroit, and buildings, \$8,094 97

By lot on Jefferson avenue, No. 8, being part of lot No. 18, in section one, as per plat of said city, 1,000 00

By philosophical apparatus, on appraisal of Dr. Houghton, 109 73

In full, as above, \$9,204 70

The bond and mortgage of N. T. Ludden, transferred to the board of regents by the Michigan state bank, in part payment of deposits in that institution at the time of its failure, has been paid by Mr. Ludden, under instructions of the regents, and the mortgage cancelled, viz:

In warrants of auditor general on internal improvement fund, which are bearing interest, and now in the treasury. \$2,553 27

By reference to the statement of the secretary herewith, (marked No. 3,) it will be seen that the appropriations to the university and branches, incidental expenses, &c., have amounted for the past fiscal year, to \$2,681 76

The warrants drawn on our treasurer, which have been paid by him during the same period, is 1,516 34

Michigan bank bills paid by him, on settlement with the said bank, as above stated, 550 00

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| The amount of warrants drawn on our treasurer, which are outstanding and unpaid, is | 1,129 50 |
| To which must be added the amount of an over-payment due to the state treasury, of | 112 23 |
| To meet this present indebtedness of | <u>\$1,241 73</u> |
| the board have in their treasury, viz: Cash, | \$9 14 |
| ' Auditor's warrants on internal improvement fund, | 2,553 27 |
| | <u><u>\$2,562 41</u></u> |

But, as these warrants are at present unavailable, it will be perceived the board have recognized an indebtedness, beyond their present means of payment, of \$1,231 59.

Respectfully submitted.

J. KEARSLEY,
ZINA PITCHER,
RANDOLPH MANNING,
Committee.

Detroit, December 14, 1843.

*Statement of Secretary of Board of Regents of expenditures, &c. for
year ending November 30, 1843.*

Since the 30th November, 1842, the following warrants have been issued by the authority of the board of regents, upon the treasurer of the university, and for the purposes expressed in said warrants :

1842.

| | | | |
|------|-----|--|---------|
| Dec. | 1. | Warrant No. 303, in favor of B. Baxter, salary one term, Principal Tecumseh branch, | \$66 66 |
| | 12. | No. 304, in favor of H. Colclazer, salary as librarian to 30th November, and for blank book, | 59 08 |
| | 17. | No. 305, in favor G. P. Williams, balance salary for one term, as professor in university, | 133 34 |
| | 19. | No. 306, in favor of S. Newbury, services as principal White Pigeon branch, | 62 00 |
| | 21. | No. 307, in favor of William Dutton, salary one term Kalamazoo branch, | 66 66 |
| | " | No. 308, favor of J. E. Chaplin, salary one term White Pigeon branch, | 66 67 |
| | 27. | No. 309, favor of Joseph Whiting, two and half months salary, professor in university, | 125 00 |

1843.

| | | | |
|-------|-----|---|-------|
| Jan. | 14. | No. 310, favor of William R. Noyes, for stoves, | 42 19 |
| Feb. | 4. | No. 311, favor of S. Shepard, for stoves and pipe, | 20 57 |
| | 6. | No. 312, favor of J. Owen & Co., for press paper, | 6 08 |
| | " | No. 313, favor of John Hurlbut, for trees, | 12 50 |
| | 16. | No. 314, favor of J. West, for lumber, | 12 00 |
| March | 4. | No. 315, favor of H. Colclazer, three months salary librarian, | 25 00 |
| | 30. | No. 316, favor of H. W. Goodrich & Co., for ventilators, pipe, &c., | 66 11 |

Carried forward.

\$763 76

| | | | |
|-------|-----|--|------------|
| | | Brought forward, | \$763 76 |
| April | 3. | No. 317, favor of B. L. Baxter, salary for one term, principal Tecumseh branch, | 66 66 |
| | 4. | No. 318, favor of William Dutton, salary one term, principal Kalamazoo branch, | 66 66 |
| | " | No. 319, favor of G. P. Williams, salary one term, professor in university, | 200 00 |
| | " | No. 320, favor of P. Kelly, 5 months services as painter, | 50 00 |
| | " | No. 321, favor of Joseph Whiting, three and half months salary, professor in university, | 175 00 |
| | 5. | No. 322, favor of A. M. Fitch, expenses as member board regents, | 9 75 |
| | " | No. 323, favor of M. Allen, expenses as one board regents, | 3 25 |
| | " | No. 324, favor of E. Crane, expenses, as one board regents, | 30 00 |
| July | 1. | No. 325, favor of P. Kelly, three months services painter, | 30 00 |
| | " | No. 326, favor of Joseph Whiting, salary one term professor university, | 200 00 |
| | " | No. 327, favor of G. P. Williams, salary one term professor university, | 200 00 |
| | 5. | No. 328, favor of James W. Thomas, lumber, labor, &c., | 28 81 |
| | " | No. 329, favor of M. Meigs, for books for library, payable twelve month from 31st May, 1843, | 250 00 |
| | " | No. 330, favor of M. Meigs, balance in full for salary as principal Detroit branch, | 83 33 |
| Aug. | 3. | No. 331, favor of W. Dutton, salary one term principal Kalamazoo branch, | 66 66 |
| | 21. | No. 332, favor of B. L. Baxter, salary one term Tecumseh branch, | 66 66 |
| Oct. | 12. | No. 333, favor of G. P. Williams, salary two months professor university, | 100 00 |
| | | Carried forward, | \$2,390 54 |

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| | Brought forward, | \$2,390 45 |
| " | No. 334, favor of Joseph Whiting, salary two months professor university, | 100 00 |
| | No. 335, favor of P. Kelly, three months services painter, | 30 00 |
| Nov. 28. | No. 336, favor of Jonathan Beach, two months salary tutor in university, | 50 00 |
| " | No. 337, favor of D. Houghton, cash paid for lumber, &c., | 10 62 |
| " | No. 338, favor of A. Ten Eyck, one year's salary secretary, and postage, | 100 50 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$2,681 76 |

A. H. Sibley, Esq., Treasurer University, Dr.

1843.

| | | |
|----------|--|------------|
| April 4. | To amount Auditor General's Warrants, per receipt, | \$ 300 66 |
| July 28. | " " " | 2,252 61 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$2,553 27 |

1842.

| | | |
|---------|--|---------|
| June 6. | Warrant No. 275, in favor of D. S. Hickox, for fixtures, &c., at university buildings, | \$18 74 |
|---------|--|---------|

University Interest Fund, in account with State Treasurer :

| | DR. | CR. |
|--|------------|------------|
| 1842. | | |
| Dec. 3. By cash received of superintendent of public instruction, | | \$114 83 |
| 27. To cash, paid warrant No. 2,216 favor treasurer university, | \$114 83 | |
| 1343. | | |
| Feb. 28. By cash received for interest on certificates for university lands, | | 43 22 |
| Mrch 31. By cash received for interest on certificates, | | 51 66 |
| By cash received for interest on certificates, | | 11 83 |
| By cash received of superintendent of public instruction, | | 669 10 |
| Apr. 29. By cash received of treasurer, Lenawee county, interest on \$13 000 loan, | | 910 00 |
| 29. By cash received of superintendent of public instruction, | | 873 80 |
| 29. By cash received of superintendent, on account of J. D. Pierce, | | 10 37 |
| 29. By cash, interest on certificates paid at state treasury, | | 12 17 |
| 29. To cash, paid warrant 2803, for balance commission Manhattan Bank, for paying interest for 1842, on university loan, | 10 00 | |
| May 31. To cash paid towards January 1843, interest on loan, | 2,070 00 | |
| 31. To cash paid warrant 2920, favor treasurer university, | 550 00 | |
| By cash received of commissioner land office, | | 896 17 |
| Carried forward, | \$2,744 83 | \$3,793 15 |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Brought forward, | \$2,744 83 | \$2,793 15 |
| June 14. By cash received of commission- er land office, | | 694 35 |
| July 21. To cash paid balance of Janua- ry, and all of July interest on loan, | 4,021 72 | |
| Aug. 3. By cash received of J. D. Pierce late superintendent, | | 327 76 |
| Sept. 30. By cash received of commission- er land office, | | 2,068 54 |
| Nov. 30. By cash received of commission- er land office, | | 400 52 |
| To cash, paid warrant favor trea- surer university, | 630 00 | |
| Balance, | | 112 23 |
| | <u>\$7,396 55</u> | <u>\$7,396 55</u> |

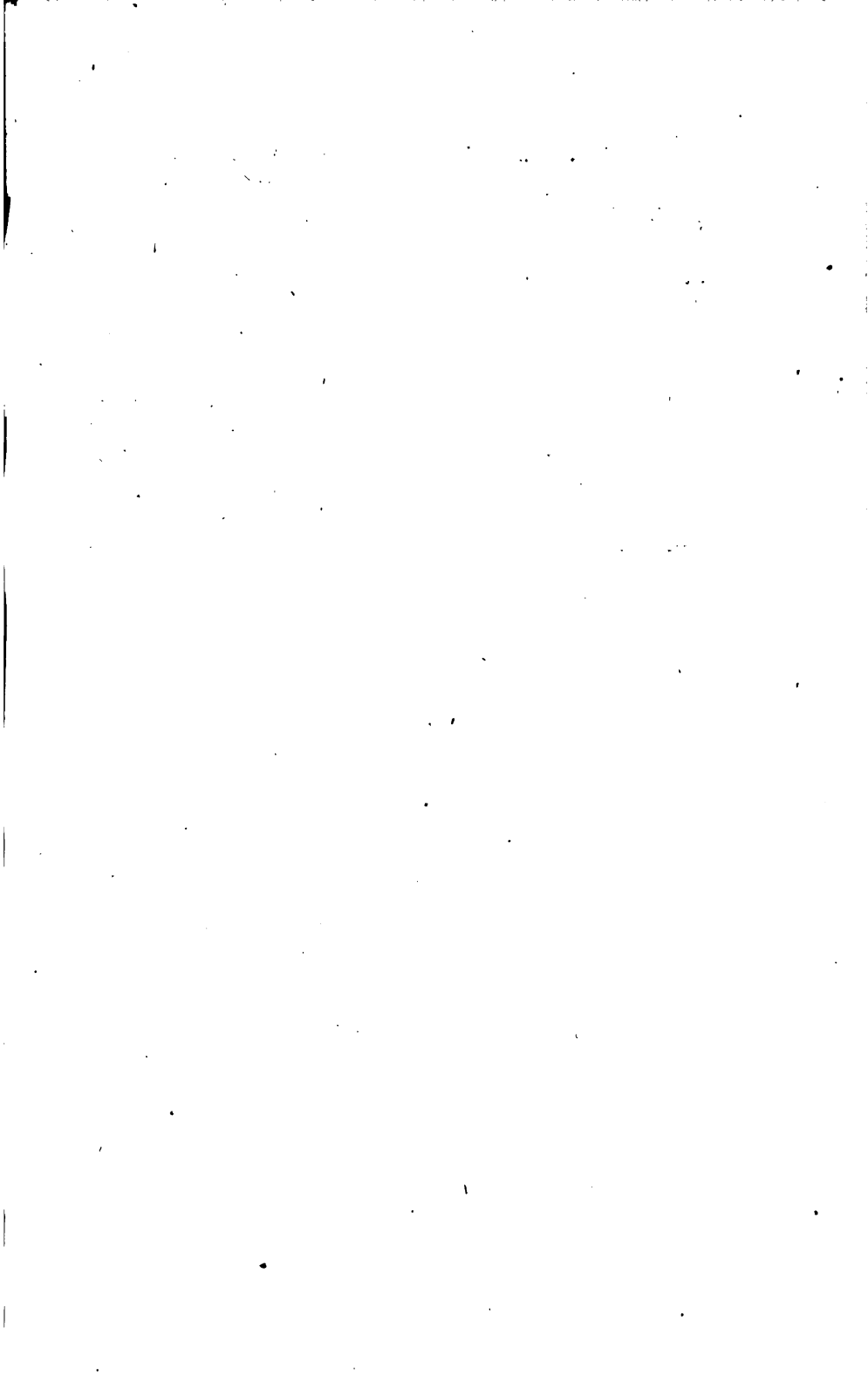
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, December 9, 1843. }

I certify the above to be a correct abstract from the books of this office, for the fiscal year ending the 30th ult. The university interest fund was balanced on the 30th November, 1842, by paying over to the treasurer of the university the exact balance then on hand:—on the 30th ult. it will be seen by the above, that the fund has been overdrawn, which was done for the purpose of meeting some university warrants paid for professor's salaries, &c., at the request of the board of regents.

JOHN J. ADAM,

State Treasurer.

Maj. J. KEARSLEY, *Chairman com. Finance, Board of Regents.*



Alexander H. Sibley, Treasurer of the University

1842.

DR.

Nov. 30th To balance on hand per last report, \$784 66

1843.

Nov. 30th Receipts from State Treasurer at sundry times, 1,294 83

Received from State Treasurer Sept. 30, 1842, omitted in last report, 45 99

Auditor's warrants on internal improvement fund received in payment of mortgage of N. T. Ludden, 2,533 27

\$4,628 75

in account with the Board of Regents.

1843.

CR.

| | | |
|-----------|--|------------------|
| Nov. 30th | By amount of warrants paid since last report, | \$1,516 34 |
| | Requisition of President of the board (Michigan Bank bills,) | 550 00 |
| | Balance on hand carried to debit of next report, viz: | |
| | Cash, | \$9 14 |
| | Auditor's warrants on internal improvement fund, | 2,553 27 |
| | | <hr/> \$2,562 41 |
| | | <hr/> \$4,628 75 |

Detroit Nov. 30, 1843.

A. H. SIBLEY,
Treasurer University.

Alexander H. Sibley, in account with Board Regents
DR.

| | | |
|---------|--|------------|
| 1842. | | |
| Nov. 30 | To balance on hand, per last report, | \$816 57 |
| 1848. | | |
| Nov. 30 | Payments made to treasurer of university since last report, as per statement of the treasurer, | \$1,294 83 |
| | Warrants of the Auditor General on in- ternal improvement fund, | \$2,553 27 |

\$4,664 67

as per report of Finance Committee.

1842.

CR.

Nov. 30 By difference accounted for in last report. \$35 92

1843.

Nov. 30. Warrants paid and cancelled, since last report, 1,516 34 .

Michigan Bank bills paid on order of president of board, 550 00

Balance on hand, carried to debit of next report, viz :

Cash, \$9 14

Auditors warrants (on in't.) 2,553 27

\$2,562 41

\$4664 67

In behalf of the committee on finance,

J. KEARSLEY,

Chairman.

Detroit, November 30th, 1843.

Report of the Executive Committee.

The executive committee, beg leave to submit to the board, a report from the faculty of the University at Ann Arbor, which exhibits the condition and the capacity of that institution to be useful, and the course of study pursued by the classes which had been organized therein prior to the commencement of the present academic year.— Since the last annual report was published, the board of Regents have deemed it necessary to appoint an addition Professor at Ann Arbor. The appointment of Professor of moral and mental philosophy was accordingly conferred on the Reverend Edward Thompson, who the committee are assured will enter upon the discharge of his duties, in the course of the ensuing spring. In the interim, Mr. J. Beach has been employed to act as tutor, in order to relieve the Professor of Languages and mathematics, so as to enable them, in some measure, to perform the duties of Professor Thompson, and those appertaining to the chair of natural philosophy. The organization of a junior class and the advancing condition of the Freshmen and Sophomore classes, in the opinion of your committee render it absolutely necessary that provision should be made immediately for a course of instruction in the elements of chemistry, and that a Professor of natural philosophy should be appointed at an early day. A philosophical apparatus and a room for a chemical laboratory are much needed at the present time.

Your committee feel a just pride in contemplating the present degree of maturity of a temple devoted to learning, reared in the midst of a people who have but recently reclaimed the country they occupy, from a savage state.

Respectfully submitted,

Z. PITCHER,

Chairman Executive Committee.

Detroit, December 10, 1843.

Annexed is a catalogue of the faculty of the University.

Rev. Joseph Whiting, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Roman languages.

George J. Williams, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Douglass Houghton, M. D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

Abram Sager, M. D., Professor of Botany and Zoology, Rev. Edward Thompson, A. M., Professor of moral and mental Philosophy.

Report of the Faculty.

To the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan :

Since the last annual report of the faculty, a freshmen class has been admitted, consisting of twenty-three members. Additional members have also been admitted to the junior and sophomore classes, making the whole number of students in the three classes, fifty-three. A catalogue will be printed in a few days, copies of which will be forwarded to the committee.

During the year included in this report, the junior class have read and reviewed the following studies, viz :

In Greek, extracts from Thucydides, Isocrates, Demosthenes and Plato, 112 pages, large octavo.

Euripides, Tragedy of Medea, 60 pages.

Fragments of various authors, 12 pages.

In Latin, Cicero, de Senectute, de Amicitia, de Officiis, and about half of the treatise de Oratore.

Tacitus, one book and a half of History, Vita Agricolæ and Germania.

In Mathematics and Physics, Descriptive Geometry, Analytical Geometry, Bridge's Conic Sections, Volume 1 of Olmstead's Natural Philosophy.

Also, Grecian Antiquities, Paley's Natural Theology, Abercrombia on the Intellectual Powers.

They have also had exercises every week in English composition or written discussions.

The sophomore class have, during the same time, read and reviewed the following studies, viz :

In Greek, Extracts from Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon and Lysias, 129 pages.

In Latin, four books of Livy, Horace, entire, excepting one epistle.

In Mathematics, Davis' Bowden's Algebra, from page 165.

Legendri's Geometry.

Application of Algebra to Geometry.

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

Also, Grecian Antiquities, Roman Antiquities, Whateley's Logic, with frequent exercises in English composition.

The freshmen class have studied

Livy, one book, Xenophon's Cyclopædia, Reviewed Greek and Latin Grammar, Bowdon's Algebra, 165 pages, written translations from Livy.

Report of the Committee on Branches.

The committee on branches comply with a resolution of the board of regents, by submitting their annual report for the year ending August 6th, 1843.

At the close of the last academic year, there were four branches of the university, in operation, besides the preparatory department at Ann Arbor. The annexed table gives the location of each branch the name of its principal, and the number of pupils in attendance.

| | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Detroit</i> —Principal, Rev. M. MEIGS. | No. pupils, males, | 21 |
| <i>Kalamazoo</i> —Principal, Rev. WM. DUTTON. | No. pupils, male and female, | 65 |
| <i>White Pigeon</i> —Principal, Rev. S. NEWBURY. | No of pu- pils, male and female, | 35 |
| <i>Tecumseh</i> —Principal, ANDREW HARVIE. | No. of pupils, males, | 26 |
| <i>Ann Arbor</i> —Preparatory department, Professors. | No of pupils, males, | 27 |
| Total of pupils in the branches, | | 174 |

In the department of languages, 110.

The resignation of Mr. Newbury and Mr. Harvie, to take effect positively, was reported to the board last year, when it was also stated that the former would be succeeded by the Rev. J. E. Chaplin, and the latter by Mr. Baxter. Mr. Dutton has since resigned his appointment as principal of the branch at Kalamazoo, and been succeeded by the Rev. J. A. B. Stone. Mr. Meigs has also withdrawn from the branch at Detroit, to whom no successor has been appointed, as the appropriation to that branch had been discontinued.

The following schedule shows the number of branches now in existence, the number of pupils in attendance on the 6th of August, 1843*.

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|----|
| <i>Kalamazoo</i> —Principal, Rev. J. A. B. STONE. | No. of pu- pils, male and female, | 66 |
| <i>White Pigeon</i> —Principal, Rev. J. E. CHAPLIN. | No. of pupils, male and female, | 28 |

*Since the date of the above report, the board of regents have organized a branch at Romeo, in Macomb county, under the direction of the Rev. Rufus Nutting.

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----|
| <i>Tecumseh</i> —Principal, B. L. BAXTER. | No. of pupils, male, | 22 |
| Preparatory department, Professors. | No. of pupils, male, | 17 |

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Total of pupils in branches, | 133 |
|------------------------------|-----|

Respectfully submitted,

Z. PITCHER,

*Chairman Committee on Branches.**Detroit, December 10, 1848.*

Report of the Board of Visitors.

To the Superintendent of Public Instruction:

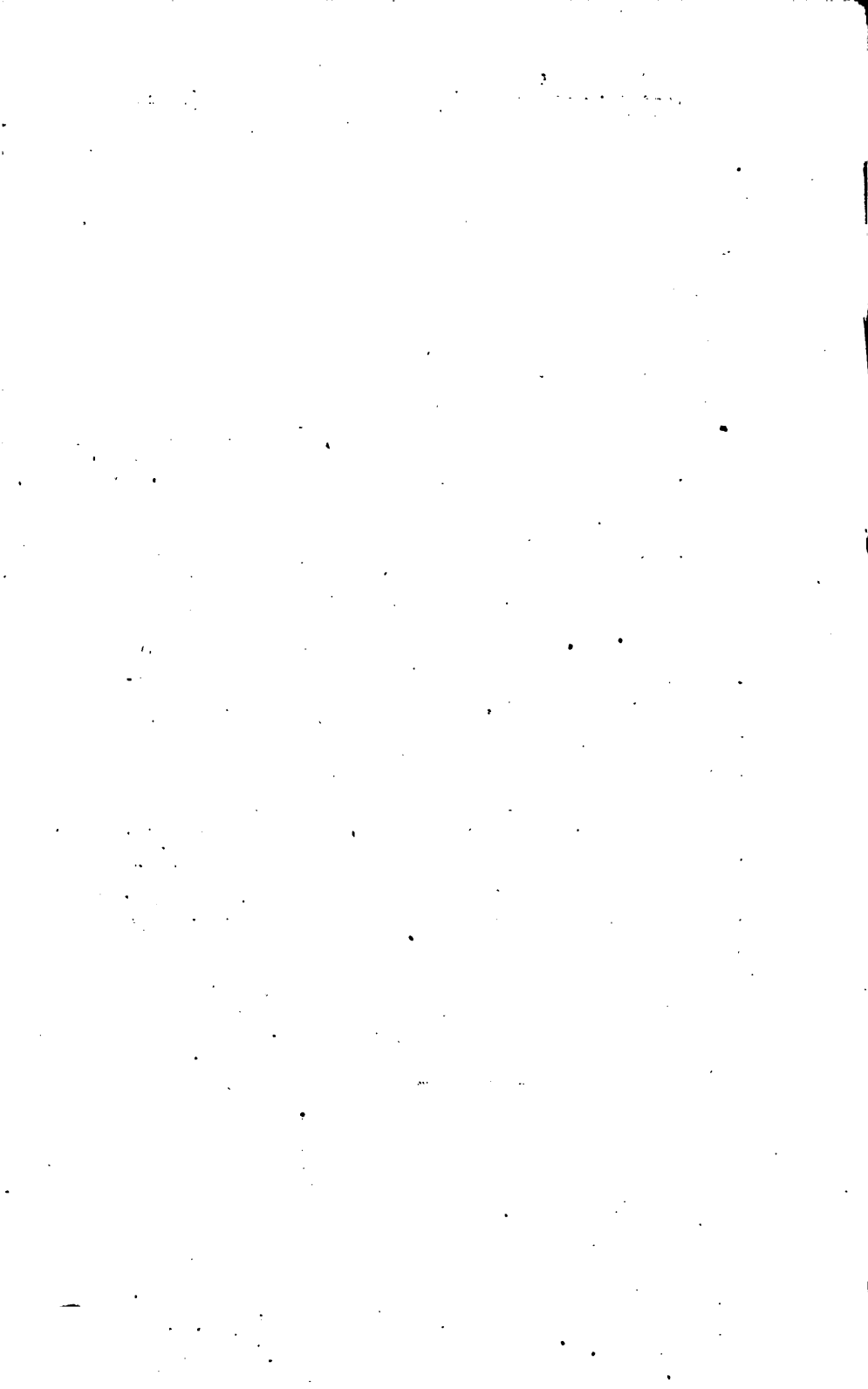
The Board of Visitors appointed to repair to Ann Arbor, and having inspected and examined into the general affairs and interests of the university of the state of Michigan, to report thereon agreeably to the organic law providing for their appointment, present the following brief but general statement.

A majority of the committee attended during the examinations in September last, previous to the close of the term, and express their satisfaction with the progress made by the students and the diligence, zeal and faithfulness of the professors, proving clearly, that the present organization of the faculty and general conduct of the university, if fostered by the legislature as it deserves, will fully realize the sanguine expectations of its friends, and render it a blessing and honor to the people of this state.

For the details as to the internal condition of the university, the Board refer to the catalogue, &c., recently published under the direction of the faculty. The funds and lands of the university are a sacred trust reposed in the hands of the state, which the regents ought to be empowered fully to execute, according to the intent of the munificent donor. The Board deprecate the dissipation, in any degree, of those means, which, by care and management, may place the state of Michigan high among her sister states, as the munificent patron of science and literature. They unite in, and repeat, the suggestions and recommendations made in the able report of last year's board; and add nothing further than to express their warm desires and earnest prayer for the growing prosperity of the university.

GEORGE DUFFIELD,
ROBERT McCLELLAND,
E. M. CUST,
J. WRIGHT GORDON,
FRANKLIN SAWYER, Jr.

Detroit, December, 1843.



Annual Report of the Attorney General.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In obedience to the statute, the undersigned respectfully reports : that the principal business performed by him as Attorney General, since entering upon the duties of his office on the 17th of April last, has consisted in the examination of questions presented by different public officers and in the execution of the duties devolved upon him as a member of the Board of Auditors.

A great number and variety of questions have been presented requiring extended examinations, and written opinions. The duties performed as one of the Board of Auditors appear in the report made by the Board.

Owing to the fact that the officers appointed to settle with my predecessor in office have not yet closed his account, the business pending in the office has been principally retained in his hands. A number of bonds and mortgages have recently been placed in this office by the proper officers against delinquent purchasers of University and School lands, which are now in the course of collection. In several cases bills have been prepared; others will be settled without the necessity of suits.

I have also attended to the hearing before Auditors in the case of the state *vs* Van Fossen—since settled. A bill has also been filed against the Merchants Bank of Jackson County, and an injunction obtained, and a Receiver appointed.

The schedule marked A. contains an abstract of the annual reports of the Prosecuting Attorneys, showing the official business done by them during the past year. The Prosecuting Attorneys for the counties of Lapeer, Macomb, Oakland and Saginaw have neglected to

make their reports. The schedule embraces all the other counties, and exhibits the amount and kind of criminal business done, the number of persons prosecuted, the crimes and misdemeanors for which such prosecutions were had, the results thereof and the punishments awarded.

Respectfully submitted,

E. FARNSWORTH,
Attorney General.

Detroit, December 28th, 1843.

(A.)

*Abstract of Reports of Prosecuting Attorneys, exhibiting the Criminal business of 1843.**Wayne County—A. W. BUEL, Prosecuting Attorney.*

PERSONS INDICTED.

| | |
|--|-------|
| For murder, | 1 |
| manslaughter, | 1 |
| arson, | 2 |
| burglary, | 3 |
| perjury, | 2 |
| forgery, | 1 |
| buggery, | 1 |
| rape, | 1 |
| adultery, | 1 |
| polygamy, | 2 |
| keeping house of ill fame, | 6 |
| lewd and lascivious cohabitation, | 7 |
| larceny, | 33 |
| receiving stolen property, | 4 |
| obtaining goods or money under false pretences, | 2 |
| extortion, | 1 |
| conspiracy, | 6 |
| malicious mischief, | 7 |
| assault and battery, | 23 |
| " " resistance of officers, | 3 |
| " with intent to murder, | 4 |
| " " " rob, | 1 |
| aiding and abetting in assault with intent to rob, | 1 |
| escape from jail, | 2 |
| " " officers, | 2 |
| attempt to break jail, | 2 |
| aiding and abetting in attempt to break jail, | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 122 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 22 |
| “ “ county jail, | 5 |
| “ fined, | 18 |
| “ not sentenced, | 6 |
| Discharged | 22 |
| Still pending, | 49 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 122 |

Of those whose cases are “still pending,” twenty-one have absconded.

Monroe County—J. P. CHRISTIANCY, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|--|-------|
| For larceny, | 6 |
| assault and battery, | 2 |
| riotous assault and battery, | 6 |
| assault and battery with intent to murder, | 1 |
| arson, | 1 |
| robbery, | 1 |
| perjury, | 2 |
| malicious mischief, | 1 |
| having in possession, with intent to utter, counterfeit bills, | 1 |
| Indictments pending, included in last report, | 29 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 50 |
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 4 |
| “ fined, | 1 |
| “ not yet sentenced, | 1 |
| Still pending, | 19 |
| Discharged, | 25 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 50 |

Special Sessions.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Convicted and fined for assault and battery, | 1 |
| “ imprisoned “ “ | 2 |
| “ fined for malicious mischief, | 1 |
| “ imprisoned for larceny, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 5 |

Washtenaw County—E. MUNDY, Prosecuting Attorney.**PERSONS INDICTED.**

| | |
|--|-------|
| For murder, | 1 |
| assault and battery, | 1 |
| " with intent to ravish, | 2 |
| burglary and larceny, | 2 |
| perjury, | 1 |
| larceny, | 1 |
| prison breaking, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 9 |
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 2 |
| " " not sentenced (murder) | 1 |
| " " fined, | 2 |
| Discharged, | 4 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 9 |

Of indictments pending and included in last report.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Discharged, | 2 |
| tried before special sessions and imprisoned | |
| in county jail, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |

Oakland County—GEORGE C. GIBBS, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|--|-------|
| For murder, | 1 |
| arson, | 1 |
| larceny, | 3 |
| publishing libel, | 1 |
| obtaining goods under false pretences, | 2 |
| nuisance, | 1 |
| assault and battery, | 4 |
| selling spiritous liquors without license, | 1 |
| refusing to pay over money collected in capacity | |
| of attorney at law, | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 16 |
| Trials at circuit court 8. Convictions | 6 |
| " " special sessions 5 " " | 3 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Sentenced to penitentiary, | 3 |
| " " imprisonment in county jail, | 2 |
| sentence suspended, | 1 |
| finned, | 3 |

Jackson County—D. JOHNSON, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| For arson, | 2 |
| burglary, | 1 |
| larceny, | 3 |
| perjury, | 2 |
| forgery, | 1 |
| malicious mischief, | 3 |
| assault and battery, | 2 |
| " " " on an officer, | 2 |
| escape from jail, | 2 |
| keeping tavern without license, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 18 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 5 |
| " " finned, | 1 |
| still pending, | 11 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 17 |

Convicted before special sessions and fined 3

Branch County—E. G. FULLER, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| For assault and battery, | 1 |
| " with intent to murder, | 1 |
| arson, | 1 |
| larceny, | 3 |
| polygamy, | 1 |
| malicious mischief, | 1 |
| perjury, | 1 |
| breaking jail, | 1 |
| embezzlement, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 1 |
| “ “ judgment suspended, | 2 |
| Still pending, | 4 |
| Discharged, | 4 |
| | <hr/> 11 |

Ionia County—ADAM L. ROOF, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

| | |
|---|----------|
| For Perjury, | 4 |
| assault, | 1 |
| “ and battery, | 2 |
| “ with intent to ravish, | 1 |
| illegal voting, | 3 |
| refusing to pay over money collected as Assessor, | 1 |
| | <hr/> 12 |
| discharged, | 3 |
| still pending, | 9 |
| | <hr/> |
| bills found last term, 2, | 12 |

Ottawa County.—G. REED, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

| | |
|--|---------|
| Larceny | 1 |
| trespass on University and school lands, | 3 |
| | <hr/> 4 |
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 1 |
| still pending, | 3 |
| | <hr/> 4 |

Kent County.—THOMAS B. CHURCH, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Murder, | 1* |
| accessory to murder, | 1 |
| assault and battery, | 2 |
| “ with intent to ravish, | 1 |
| larceny, | 1 |
| perjury, | 2 |
| malicious mischief, | 1 |
| | <hr/> 9 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| convicted and sentenced to be hung, | 1 |
| “ “ “ Penitentiary, | 1 |
| “ fined, | 1 |
| “ judgement suspended, | 1 |
| discharged, | 5 |
| | <hr/> 9 |

Cass County.—JAMES SULLIVAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

| | |
|--|---------|
| For Larceny, | 1 |
| assault and battery, | 1 |
| having in possession with intent to utter counterfeit bills, | 2 |
| assault with intent to kill, | 1 |
| | <hr/> 5 |
| still pending, | 3 |
| Discharged, | 2 |
| | <hr/> 5 |

Van Buren County.—AARON W. BROUGHTON, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

No trials had; no bills found; no setting of special sessions, in 1843.

Eaton County.—E. HIGBY, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

| | |
|----------------------|----------|
| For Adultery, | 1 |
| perjury, | 1 |
| assault and battery, | 10 |
| nuisance, | 1 |
| larceny, | 1 |
| | <hr/> 14 |
| Fined, | 1 |
| Still pending, | 2 |
| Discharged, | 11 |
| | <hr/> 14 |

Berrien County.—J. N. CHIPMAN, *Prosecuting Attorney.*

No indictments found in 1843.

Allegan County.—HOVEY K. CLARKE, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| For Murder, | 1 |
| larceny, | 1 |
| nuisance, | 2 |
| pending and included in last report, | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6 |
| Still pending, | 4 |
| Discharged, | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6 |

St. Joseph County—J. EASTMAN JOHNSON, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|--|-------|
| For perjury, | 1 |
| forgery, | 1 |
| larceny, | 1 |
| receiving stolen goods, | 1 |
| fraudulent disposal of property, | 1 |
| malicious mischief, | 4 |
| assault with intent to murder, | 1 |
| selling spiritous liquors without license, | 2 |
| Pending and included in last report, | 8 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 20 |
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 2 |
| “ fined, | 2 |
| “ not yet sentenced, | 1 |
| Discharged, | 3 |
| Still pending, | 12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 20 |

Ingham County—J. W. BURCHARD, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|--|-------|
| For larceny, | 1 |
| assault and battery, | 1 |
| “ “ with intent to kill, | 2 |
| maiming swine, | 1 |
| obtaining goods on false pretences, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6 |
| Still pending, | 5 |
| Discharged, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 6 |

Clinton County—LEVI TOWNSON, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| For assault with intent to kill, | 2 |
| " and battery, | 2 |
| perjury, | 2 |
| adultery, | 2 |
| malicious mischief, | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 10 |
| Still pending, | 6 |
| Discharged, | 4 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 10 |

Hillsdale County—JAMES K. KINMAN, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|--|-------|
| For larceny, | 6 |
| " and burglary, | 2 |
| perjury, | 2 |
| assault and battery, | 3 |
| " on officer, | 1 |
| arson, | 2 |
| embezzlement, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 17 |
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 4 |
| " fined, | 2 |
| Still pending, | 5 |
| Discharged, | 6 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 17 |

Kalamazoo County—NATHANIEL A. BALCH, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| For burglary, | 1 |
| assault, with intent to ravish, | 1 |
| " and battery, | 6 |
| nuisance, | 1 |
| perjury, | 1 |
| larceny, | 4 |
| killing cattle, | 1 |
| gambling house, | 1 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| keeping gaming implements, | 1 |
| violation of license law, | 6 |
| having, with intent to utter, counterfeit bills, | 3 |
| embezzlement, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 27 |
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 3 |
| " fined, | 4 |
| " not yet sentenced, | 1 |
| Discharged, | 7 |
| Still pending, | 12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 27 |

—

Lenawee County—F. C. BEAMAN, *Prosecuting Attorney*,

| | |
|--|-------|
| For adultery, | 1 |
| rape, | 1 |
| lewd and lascivious cohabitation, | 6 |
| burglary, and assault, | 3 |
| perjury, | 1 |
| malicious mischief, | 2 |
| larceny, | 1 |
| uttering counterfeit promissory note, | 1 |
| nuisance, | 5 |
| obtaining money under false pretences, | 1 |
| disturbing religious meetings, | 1 |
| assault and battery, | 5 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 28 |
| Convicted and sentenced to penitentiary, | 4 |
| still pending, | 17 |
| Discharged, | 7 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 28 |

—

Livingston County—F. C. WHIPPLE, *Prosecuting Attorney*.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| For assault and battery, | 3 |
| " on officer, | 2 |
| " with intent to ravish, | 1 |
| disturbing religious assembly, | 1 |
| destroying monument, | 1 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| township treasurers paying over different funds from | |
| those collected, | 4 |
| fraudulent disposition of property, | 1 |
| cheating, | 1 |
| perjury, | 3 |
| malicious trespass, | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 19 |
| Convicted and fined, | 5 |
| “ “ not sentenced, | 3 |
| still pending, | 8 |
| Discharged, | 3 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 19 |

Genesee County—E. H. THOMSON, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| For larceny, | 2 |
| assault and battery, | 2 |
| “ on officer, | 1 |
| uttering counterfeit money, | 1 |
| arson, | 1 |
| selling liquors to Indians, | 3 |
| obtaining goods on false pretences. | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11 |
| Convicted and fined, | 1 |
| discharged, | 3 |
| still pending, | 7 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11 |

Shiawassee County—JULIUS C. SMITH, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| For assault and battery, | 1 |
| uttering counterfeit money, | 1 |
| malicious mischief, | 1 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 3 |
| Convicted and not sentenced, | 1 |
| still pending, | 2 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 3 |

St. Clair county—L. MASON, Prosecuting Attorney.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| For breaking jail—still pending, | 1 |
|----------------------------------|---|

Annual Report of the Board of State Auditors.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In obedience to the law creating the Board of State Auditors, we have the honor to report the following account of the proceedings of said Board during the past year.

In addition to the duties imposed upon the Board by the act which created it, several other matters have been referred to the Board by acts and resolutions of 1843.

By the "act providing for the final adjustment of all unsettled claims for damages growing out of the internal improvements of this state," claims of that nature, upon the various works of internal improvement, which occurred prior to the first day of April, 1842, have been placed before the Board for adjustment during the past summer.

Upon an investigation of the different claims, it became impossible to adopt one general rule which would apply in all cases; but in a large majority of the cases, the Board have allowed the claimant forty cents per rod for all necessary fences which the construction of the different works made it necessary for the claimant to build, and a reasonable compensation for the land, if taken before improved. In cases where the land had been taken since improved, a fair valuation for the improvement has been given. In other cases, where it has been made to appear by affidavits, or other testimony, that the claimant had sustained damages which would not be included in the fencing and a reasonable valuation of the land taken by the state, a reasonable compensation, in addition, has been allowed.

The Board are sensible that, in a large majority of cases, the state would not have been put to this heavy expense for damages, if a proper prudence had been observed by the public officers who had charge of these works, and the right of way obtained before the state took possession of the claimant's lands. But, under the act referring these

claims, there appeared to be no discretion on the part of the Board, and no course left but to audit such claims as had not been before settled.

The first claim which was referred to the Board, by resolution of the legislature of 1843, was the account of Austin M. Gould. Upon an examination of said claim, there was found due to said Gould the sum of three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents, for which the chairman of the Board gave a certificate, pursuant to the joint resolution of March 9, 1843. The claim was for fees due him as register in chancery, in certain suits commenced in the court of chancery, by the attorney general, against several banking institutions, organized under the general banking law.

Upon examining the claim of Reynolds Gillett, to be allowed for certain warrants drawn on the internal improvement fund, which said Gillett received as treasurer of Wayne county, for auction duties and specific taxes, at a time when they were supposed to be payable in scrip or other funds, the Board, by resolution, directed the state treasurer to receive and credit them to said Gillett, as treasurer of said county.

Upon the 19th day of April, 1843, Franklin Sawyer, jr, superintendent of public instruction, presented his account for final settlement, since the first day of December, 1842. Upon examining the account which was presented by the said superintendent, there was found in his hands the sum of two thousand one hundred and seven dollars and eight cents.

Included in the above sum was one warrant drawn on the internal improvement fund, No. 2,884, dated November 1, 1841, for the sum of \$150, which had been received on account of the primary school fund.

On the 3d day of July, 1843, the following claims were examined and allowed:—

James Stevens, for damages done to his village lot in the village of Utica, by the construction of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, the sum of five hundred dollars.

Samuel Youngman, for bridge and fencing made necessary by the

construction of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal across his farm, in the township of Shelby, the sum of \$325 00

James B. Cheeny, for like damages, 100 00

Alfred Ashley, do do 125 00

Antoine Morass, do do 150 00

1843.

Aug. 6. Samuel Axtell, for like damages, 125 00

James H. Snook, do do 225 00

Josiah Lockwood, do do 150 00

James Covell, for damages done to village lot in the village of Utica, Macomb county, by the construction of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal across the same, the sum of \$200 00.

Claim of Porter Kibbee, assignee of John Stockton. This appeared an estimate, signed by Levi S. Humphrey and William R. Thompson, then acting commissioners for said canal, and assigned to Porter Kibbee, but which the successors of said Humphrey and Thompson refused to allow. Upon an examination of the claim, it was decided by the Board that the claim did not come under its jurisdiction. It appeared to the Board, that the claimant had purchased the estimate in good faith, and paid for the same a valuable consideration. During the years 1839 and 1840, contractors and agents on the public works were frequently compelled to sell their estimates. In this case it was made to appear that Mr. Stockton had been employed by Levi S. Humphrey, then acting commissioner, to superintend the works on the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, and for his services the estimate purchased by said Kibbee, had been given. The Board having no jurisdiction over the claim, would respectfully refer it to the legislature.

Claim of Parshall & Foster, for damages.

They claimed to have sustained damages by reason of receiving from the public agents depreciated currency for their work done and materials furnished to the state, as contractors on the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, and for discount which they alledged they were compelled to pay on the post notes of the Bank of Michigan, which they received also in pay for said work and materials. After an examination of the claim, the Board, for various reasons, decided that they could not allow it.

At a meeting of the Board on the 8th of July, the following claims were allowed, to wit:—

The claim of Lucius Lyon, for certain property (see claim on file) taken and destroyed by the state authorities while constructing the improvements on the Grand river, at the sum of \$600 00.

Claim of Oliver Russ, for damages to his property in the village of Jackson, occasioned by the construction of the Central railroad, \$200 00.

August 7, the following claims were allowed:—

Claim of Isaac Bronson, for damages occasioned by the construction of the Central railroad across his premises—allowed \$184 00.

Claim of Anthony McKey, for damages to his farm by the construction of the Southern railroad across the same, \$64 00.

Claim of Mr. Campau, for damages to his land, occasioned by the construction of the Central railroad across the same, \$39 00.

Claim of Porter & Bolton, referred to the Board of State Auditors by resolution of the legislature.

The claimants founded their claim upon an alledged breach, by the state, of a written contract entered into by the commissioner who, at the time, had charge of the building of the state penitentiary, for doing certain brick and stone work upon the penitentiary. After a due consideration of the claim, and of the evidence in support thereof, it was unanimously decided by the Board that the claim be not allowed.

At a meeting of the Board on the 4th of September, 1843, the following claim was considered:—

Claim of Daniel Thurston for damages to his farm situate in the township of Clinton, Macomb county, occasioned by the construction of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal across the same, and by the construction of the new dam across the Clinton River at the Macomb mills, by which a portion of said land was flowed with water.

Upon an examination of the claim and of the evidence in its support, it was decided by the board that said Thurston had sustained damages by reason of the construction of said canal and the erection of said dam.

Thereupon it was decided and resolved, That provided Thurston

would execute to the state a deed of all the land included between the Clinton River and a line drawn from the west bank of the run which puts into the Clinton River, where said run connects with said river, below the point where the water from the waste weir enters said river due west until it intersects the east line of lands now owned by the state, then that said Thurston be allowed for his damages occasioned as aforesaid the sum of one thousand dollars.— It was also further resolved that in case the said Thurston refused to deed to the state the land above mentioned, that he then be allowed the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars to be paid him upon the execution by him of the proper release for said damages to the State.

September 4th, 1843.

Claim of Joseph Barron, guardian, &c., of John B. Riopelle, a lunatic, for damages to the farm of said lunatic, occasioned by the construction of the central railroad across the same,

| | |
|---------|----------|
| allowed | \$100 00 |
|---------|----------|

Claim of Hamblin and Newberry for damages to a farm occasioned by the construction of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, allowed

\$166 66

Claim of Johnson Niles for damages to his land occasioned by the construction of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, allowed

490 00

September 18th, 1843.

Upon an examination of the claims of the following individuals for damages sustained by the construction of the southern railroad, there were allowed the sums set opposite their respective names :

| | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Zebulon Williams, | \$120 00 |
| R. M. Lewis, | 70 00 |
| Silas Worden, | 75 00 |
| James Hazleton, | 40 00 |
| Benjamin Holmes, | 40 00 |
| F. Elliott, | 120 00 |
| Benjamin Hathaway, | 200 00 |
| Hathaway or Townsend, | 350 00 |
| Charles Lawrence, | 100 00 |

| | |
|------------------|--------|
| John L. Baker, | 100 00 |
| John Townsend, | 200 00 |
| Jno. M. Bird, | 100 00 |
| Wm. Baker, jr., | 50 00 |
| Nelson O. Cady, | 110 00 |
| George Goodrich, | 400 00 |
| Austin Nye, | 260 00 |
| David Strunk, | 200 00 |
| Oren Keith, | 100 00 |
| Augustus Thomas, | 200 00 |
| Wray T. Palmer, | 160 00 |
| Jas. H. Thorn, | 100 00 |
| Joseph Bailey, | 100 00 |
| Thomas McKinney, | 60 00 |
| Asa Worden, | 70 00 |

On the first Monday in October 1843, the following claims were allowed for damages sustained by the construction of the different works of internal improvement :

| | |
|--|----------|
| Bradford Harrington, Southern railroad, | \$140 00 |
| R. M. Mills, do do | 170 00 |
| Porter B. Howland, do do | 170 00 |
| Orrin Dean, do do | 60 00 |
| Alvin Hamilton, do do | 60 00 |
| Estate of Campau deceased, Central railroad, | 80 00 |
| Hugh Townsend, do do | 12 00 |
| Hugh Townsend, do do | 199 00 |
| Hugh McKinstry, do do | 70 00 |
| A McKinstry, do do | 6 00 |
| E. A. Shaw, do do | 80 00 |
| Joshua Seycord, do do | 103 00 |
| George F. Williams, Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, | 100 00 |
| Leander Trembley, do do do | 80 00 |
| Arthur J. Robertson, do do do | 700 00 |
| Sarah H. Porter, Central railroad, | 420 00 |

At a meeting of the Board held on the 5th day of October, 1843, the following claims were allowed, for damages occasioned by the construction of the different works of internal improvement :

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| B. H. Lane, Southern railroad, | 150 00 |
| Marlin Parsons, do do | 160 00 |
| John Rice, do do | 175 00 |
| Peter Failing, do do | 150 00 |
| John L. Fontain, Central railroad, | 100 00 |
| Julius M. Humes, do do | 188 00 |
| W. Edwards, do do | 88 00 |
| Campau, do do | 39 80 |

At a meeting of the Board held on the 20th day of October, the following claims were allowed:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Silas Carpenter, Central railroad, | \$33 20 |
| R. D. Brower, do do | 56 50 |
| Estate of H. Tibbetts, do do | 150 00 |
| Elisha Clark, do do | 50 00 |
| Thos R. Cummings, do do | 500 00 |
| Wm. F. Sheldon, do do | 100 00 |
| Robt. P. Bell, do do | 239 33 |
| Heirs of Laferty, de., do do | 135 42 |
| do Loignon, do do do | 162 50 |
| William L. Riggs, Southern railroad, | 125 00 |

The aggregate amount of claims allowed on the different works are as follows, viz :

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Central railroad, | \$3,377 31 |
| Southern do | 4,749 00 |
| Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, | 3,436 66 |
| Grand Rapids do | 666 66 |
| Aggregate, | \$12,229 63 |

The following claims presented to the Board have, upon examination, been disallowed, viz : Thos. Martin, L. P. Whitney, Porter and Bolton, S. R. Close, B. L. Yates, A. Coates, Brown and Patrick, Robert Wells, Cyrus Howard, M. McFaden, Josiah Ladd, Stockton and Payne, J. W. Stage, D. D. Dwight, A. Weeks, and P. Kibbee. The Board deem it unnecessary to enter into a statement of the various reasons which induced them not to allow the claims last mentioned with the exception of the claim of Aaron Weeks.

The claim of Mr. Weeks is for damages for an alledged breach of contract which the state entered into with the claimant and his as-

sociates, for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of the Sault de Ste Marie.

The contractors having, in pursuance of a joint resolution authorizing an advance to be made to them upon their contract, received from the then commissioners of internal improvement the sum of five thousand dollars—arrived in May, 1839, at the Sault; but, upon commencing work there upon the canal, were, as is alledged, forcibly prevented by an armed force of the United States, from proceeding with and fulfilling their contract. Besides the loss on provisions, implements and wages of men employed, Mr. Weeks claims to have sustained much damage by way of loss of profit on contract, and derangement of his business operations for that season. The Board did not enter into this subject, as they at once came to the conclusion that the proper place for the claimant to apply for liquidation of his damages, was not before the Board, nor before the state legislature, but before congress; as the non-fulfillment of the contract with him and his associates, was not caused by any delinquency on the part of the state, but by officers of the United States, acting under alledged positive instructions from the then Secretary of War. The state, on the contrary, having departed from the general rule in regard to such contracts, and made a large advance to them, had, itself, by the same cause, been made a loser, directly, to the amount advanced to the contractors, besides having been interrupted in an unusual and unprecedented manner from prosecuting an important public work.

For the view of the matter taken by the state legislature at their first session after the occurrence, the Board would refer to the report of a special committee appointed to investigate the subject, with accompanying correspondence, &c., to be found in the printed documents of 1840. (House documents, Vol. II, pp. 485-493.)

*Settlement with State Officers and Disbursing Agents of the State,
December 8, 1843.*

Upon an examination of the books of the auditor general and of the office of internal improvement, it was found that Thomas W. Wells, acting commissioner, had received during the last fiscal year, \$149,986 51, which, with a balance of \$2,064 09, on hand at the

last settlement, making an aggregate of \$152,050 60, was duly accounted for to the auditor general, as appears by the following abstract of payments:—

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|
| December, | abstract 11, | \$4,394 86 |
| January, | do 12, | 6,806 89 |
| February and March, | do 13, | 5,204 83 |
| March and April, | do 14, | 5,065 75 |
| April and May, | do 15, | 4,092 47 |
| May, | do 16, | 11,390 13 |
| June, | do 17, | 15,277 42 |
| July, | do 18, | 6,615 88 |
| August, | do 19, | 18,253 96 |
| September, | do 20, | 19,051 74 |
| October, | do 21, | 16,976 14 |
| November, | do 22, | 38,920 53 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$152,050 60 |
| | | <hr/> |

December 14, 1843.

The Board having this day examined the abstracts from the books of D. V. Bell, commissioner of the land-office, as prepared for his annual report, and compared with the books of the state treasurer, so far as payments to the treasury were made, find that he has accounted for and paid over the several amounts passed to the credits of the several funds or accounts kept on the books of his office, with the exception of eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and nineteen cents left in his hands, the board having audited and allowed him for expense account, the sum of four hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighteen cents as per voucher on file.

December 22nd, 1843.

The Board having examined the abstracts of receipts and expenditures by J. H. Cleveland, Superintendent Southern Railroad, as returned to and examined and allowed by the Auditor General, find his receipts during the fiscal year ending November 30th, to have been \$24,054 50, and balance in hands Nov. 30, 1842, \$195 81, and his expenditures, as per vouchers filed in Auditor's office, to have been

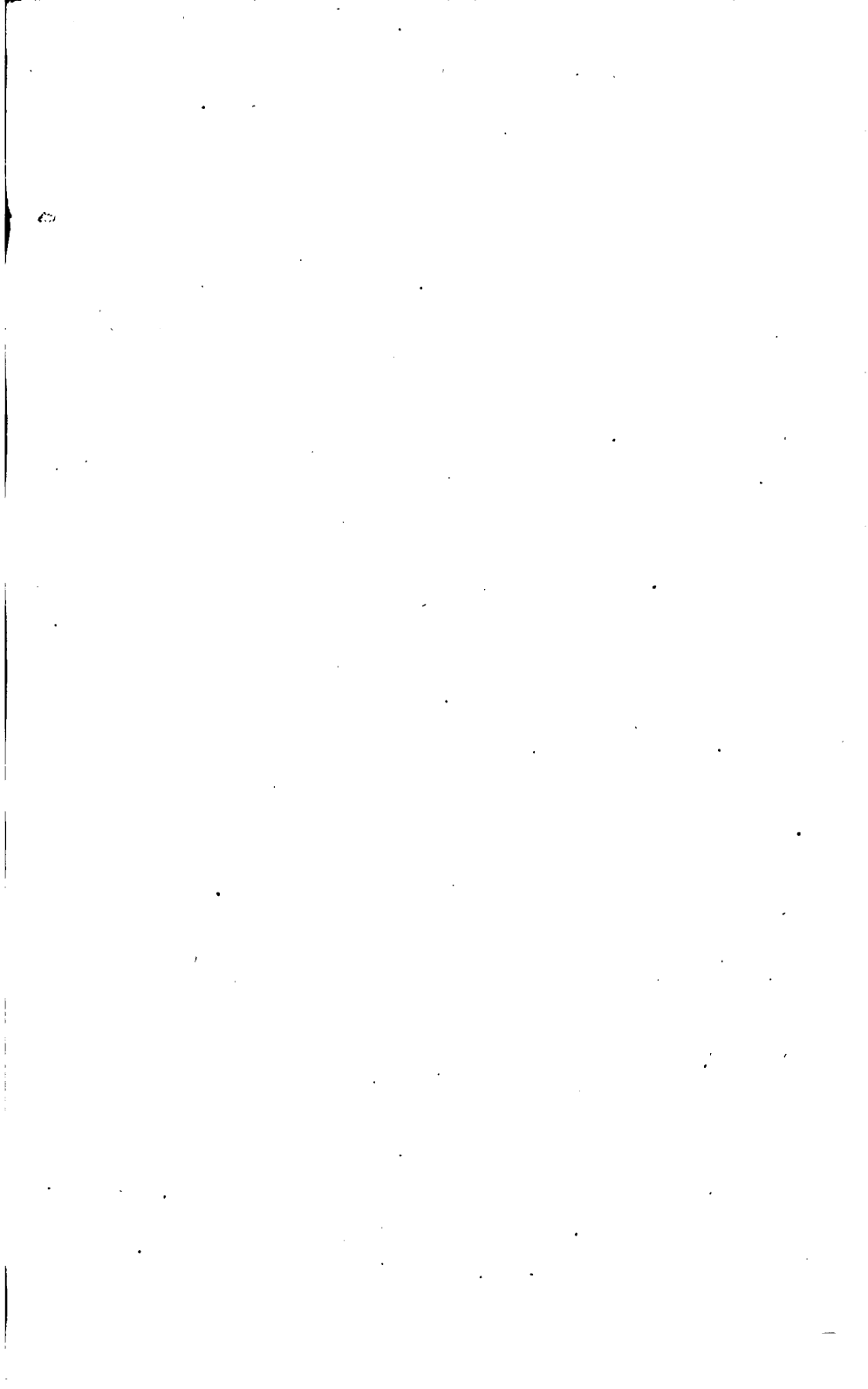
\$24,260 79, leaving a balance overpaid by the Superintendent on the 30th ult., of 48 cents.

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| R. P. ELDREDGE, <i>Sec'y of State.</i> | } <i>Board of St. Auditors</i> |
| JOHN J. ADAM, <i>State Treasurer.</i> | |
| E. FARNSWORTH, <i>Attorney General.</i> | |

December 19th, 1843.

Upon an examination of the books of the Auditor General and State Treasurer there was found after cancelling the vouchers which had been paid during the last fiscal year, a balance remaining in the hands of the State Treasurer of \$85,789 55, which was exhibited to the Board by said Treasurer, and by the board examined and found correct.

| | |
|---|---|
| R. P. ELDREDGE, <i>Sec'y of State.</i> | } <i>Auditors to settle with Treasurer.</i> |
| C. G. HAMMOND, <i>Auditor Gen'l</i> | |
| E. FARNSWORTH, <i>Att'y. General.</i> | |





ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Board of Trustees of State Assets.

To His Excellency, Governor BARRY :

SIR—The Trustees having in charge the Michigan state bank and other assets, respectfully report, that on entering upon the discharge of their duties, they found the assets derived through the Michigan State bank, principally in the hands of Z. Platt, Esq., the then attorney general, and Messrs Joy & Porter, or those that held under them.

To ascertain their situation, amounts collected or secured, was the first object of the Trustees. Mr. Platt readily furnished, at the request of the Trustees, a statement of those in his hands. Such as he had the custody of, seemed to have been the least valuable, many being worthless altogether, while but small amounts had been collected.

In reply to a similar request made to Messrs. Joy & Porter, for an account of the assets in their hands, the Board received a direct refusal to render even a *statement*, unless their account for services should first be paid, and no account for services was rendered. To a more formal demand, they replied in terms, plainly refusing to acknowledge the legal right of the Trustees to the possession or control of the demands in their hands, refusing again any account of them. Several attorneys, also, holding under Joy & Porter, have, to some extent, refused to account to the Trustees, alleging, as their excuse, instructions from the latter to account to them and to them alone.

After the above unconditional refusal to place the demands in the custody of the Board, or furnish any account of collections, or securities received, a suit in chancery was instituted for the purpose of compelling an account. A demurrer to the bill was filed, which, upon argument, was overruled and the bill sustained. From the decision of the Chancellor, Messrs. Joy & Porter took an appeal to the supreme court, whose decision is expected at the next January term.

It is understood that a large portion of the assets in their hands were in process of collection prior to their assignment to the state the first of May, 1840; and, as they have remained in their charge since that time, it is but reasonable to suppose that many of them have been collected. It is also supposed that the most valuable of the demands were in their hands. But, from the embarrassments thrown in the way of the Board, and which have been alluded to above, it is impossible for them to give any satisfactory account of their amount or value.

Another suit is also pending, instituted by the bank, through Mr. Porter, its president, to compel the application of certain sums (about \$15,000, it is believed,) to the payment of certain alleged liabilities of the bank, which the legislature of 1842, by the act creating this board, refused to recognize as liabilities of the state.

While these suits are pending, the Trustees cannot form any reasonable conjecture as to the time when the state will realize any thing from this portion of the assets of said bank; nor have they any means of judging of their past or present value, except from what is contained in the schedule of assets assigned to the state by the state bank, in the printed documents of 1841.

At the close of the official term of the late attorney general, a demand was made upon him for that portion of this fund which remained in his hands. He rendered an account of collections, and of the then situation of the demands, but refused to deliver up the possession of them until his claims for services rendered in regard to their collection, were paid. He alleges that the statute defining his duties, and fixing his salary, makes no mention of such services, and that he is entitled to charge attorney's fees for his professional services in the premises. The Trustees, unwilling by their own act, without legislative sanction, to increase his salary, by allowing his account, to a sum equal to about \$2,500 per annum, leaving still a further unsettled claim for other extra professional services, which would swell the salary of that officer, during the two years of his incumbency, to about \$6,000, besides office rent and all disbursements, beg leave to refer the whole matter to the legislature; and they hope to be permitted to suggest that the salary of the attorney general may be fixed at such sum as the legislature intend shall cover all services required of that officer, and that the law may be declaratory of such intention.

Such portions of these assets as are within the control of the Trustees, they have sought to settle and collect; and in furtherance of this object, they have employed counsel and agents in various places, (which has been rendered necessary from the fact that the numerous official duties of the members of the board, have prevented their leaving the seat of government to look after the debtors,) to examine the titles, and pay the taxes on the real estate, and make such arrangements with debtors, under the direction of the Trustees, as seemed most likely to ensure something to the state. Real estate has been repeatedly received in payment, and much correspondence has been had with debtors, which has not yet terminated in settlements. After much perplexity, the title papers to a considerable portion of the real estate have been deposited with the secretary of state, and the lands have been appraised and placed in the land-office for sale.

Such sums as have been collected, which may be represented by a *cash account*, will be found in the accompanying account current.— To give a detailed statement of every settlement, would be but to transcribe the records kept by the board. It is but just to say, that much more might have been already received from these assets, if current pressing duties had not deprived us of the time necessary to their attention.

Of the Morris canal assets, they have collected \$20,826 73, which, after a careful examination of the whole matter, the Trustees are compelled to believe is all that ever will be realized from the whole \$600,000 assigned. A dwelling house and lot at Ypsilanti, received of Thomas Clarke, late collector of tolls on the Central railroad, has been contracted for \$1,500, which will doubtless be paid during the current year.

Subjoined is a copy of the correspondence between the Trustees and Messrs. Joy & Porter and E. P. Hastings, Esq., late auditor general.

All which is respectfully submitted.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| C. G. HAMMOND, | } Trustees. |
| Auditor General, | |
| R. P. ELDREDGE, | |
| Secretary of State, | |
| JOHN J. ADAM, | |
| State Treasurer, | |

Copy of the correspondence with Messrs Joy and Porter, relative to that portion of the Michigan State Bank assets which were placed in their hands for collection.

DETROIT, MARCH 12, 1842.

GENTLEMEN :—We are prepared to render a full statement of the situation of all the demands placed in our hands by Eurotas P. Hastings, Esq., and which came to his possession as commissioner for settling with the state, provided our account for services is *first* paid.

A recent act of legislative dishonesty, participated in by a majority of the representatives of the people, and the highest executive officer of the state, must be received as our apology for refusing to place any confidence in public faith, or public officers, under the present administration.

With the highest respect for you individually,

We remain gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

JOY & PORTER.

To Messrs John J. Adam, Treasurer of the State,

R. P. Eldredge, Secretary of State.

MESSRS JOY & PORTER :

GENTLEMEN :—We called on you a few days since, requesting a statement of the demands and property in your hands which were transferred and assigned by the Michigan State Bank to E. P. Hastings, Auditor General, Robert Stuart, Treasurer, and Thomas Rowland, Secretary of State of Michigan. Not having received your statement, permit us again to call your attention to the matter.

We will thank you to state the situation so far as you are able of each and every demand which came to your hands from said assignment, the proceedings which have been had upon each, an account of any liens or claims which exist upon them or any of them, together with a statement of the amount of fees or other charges which you claim to have upon them (if any) and the origin of the same.

Our anxiety to ascertain with as little delay as possible the true

situation of the claims and property above mentioned must be our apology for requesting your statement as soon as it can conveniently be furnished.

We are gentlemen respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

A. FELCH,
R. P. ELDREDGE. } *Trustees.*
J. J. ADAM,

MARCH 16, 1842.

GENTLEMEN :—In reply to your favor of the 14th instant, permit us to refer you to Eurotas P Hastings, Esq., who is our client and to whom we shall render such statement as he may require, on his satisfying our charges.

We remain very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOY & PORTER.

To Messrs. A. Felch, R. P. Eldredge, and John J. Adam, Esquires.

DETROIT, April 23, 1842.

E. P. HASTINGS, Esq :—Dear Sir :—By the act of the last legislature, approved February 17, 1842, the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of State, of the state of Michigan, were constituted trustees on behalf of the state, to take charge of the assets assigned to the state by the Michigan State Bank, and of such other assets and property as may have been or shall hereafter be assigned to the state, in payment of other debts, &c. You are hereby notified and required to deliver unto the trustees under said act, all assets belonging to the state of Michigan, as well those which came into your hands, as late Auditor General, from the Michigan State Bank, as from any and all other sources, including all evidences of title to real estate, deeds, mortgages, and all notes and accounts, receipts and judgments, and all, and singular such evidences of indebtedness, as may be in your possession, as late Auditor General of said state.

As it is important for the interest of the state, that said assets should receive immediate attention from the trustees, we trust it will be

convenient for you to comply with our demand of said assets immediately.

Very respectfully your ob't serv't's,

C. G. HAMMOND,
Auditor General

R. P. ELDREDGE,
Secretary of State.

} *Trustees.*

DETROIT, MAY 4, 1842.

Messrs. JOY & PORTER :

GENTLEMEN :—On the 14th of March last, the Auditor General, Secretary of State and State Treasurer addressed you a note requesting you to furnish them (as trustees, &c., a statement of the assets in your hands as attorneys, belonging to the State of Michigan, which were assigned to the state by the Michigan State Bank, together with an account (among other things) of your professional charges on the same. Your reply thereto is entirely unsatisfactory. We cannot recognise Eurotas P. Hastings, Esq., late Auditor General, as your client in relation to said assets, at this time. By the assignment of the Michigan State Bank, the said assets became the property of the state, and the successor of Mr. Hastings, succeeded to all the right to possess and control the same, which Mr. Hastings as a state officer had.

The act of the legislature, approved February 17, 1842 constituted the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Secretary of State, trustees to take charge of said assets.

As such trustees we do hereby demand that you deliver up to us, immediately on the receipt of this, all said assets now in your hands, all monies you have collected on the same, and all mortgages, deeds, or other evidences of debt connected with or growing out of said assets.

We herewith furnish you with a schedule of the demands, notes and accounts left with you, which were assigned to the state, and for which the state holds you personally responsible.

You are also notified that your power as attorneys over said assets is hereby revoked and that any action of yours in relation to said assets will not be sanctioned by the state.

The revocation of your powers as attorneys in the premises, render it necessary that you forthwith account to us as such trustees for said assets and the monies you may have collected or received on the same, as well as any, and all securities you may have taken in the collection of any portion of said assets. A continued refusal on your part to account to us as said trustees for said assets, and the monies you may have collected on the same, will be considered by us a breach of your professional duties, and impose upon us the unpleasant duty of applying to the laws and the courts for the proper redress.

Hoping that you may on reflection be induced to act in the premises pursuant to law, and in accordance with the rules which subsist between attorneys and clients.

We are respectfully,

Your ob't. servants,

C. G. HAMMOND,
Auditor General.
R. P. ELDREDGE,
Secretary of State.
J. J. ADAM,
State Treasurer,

} Trustees.

Trustees of Michigan State Bank Assets
DR.

1842.

| | | |
|----------|--|---------------------------|
| May 5. | To warrants received of W. T. Pease in part payment, dividend on steamer Erie stock, collateral to debt, T. B. Clarke, do scrip on steamboat Erie stock, collateral, to debt, T. B. Clarke, do specie on steamboat Erie stock, collateral to debt T. B. Clark, | \$94 39 105 00 61 |
| 11. | do McLaughlin for n w qr of s w qr sec 26 town 1 s range 10 e \$50 specie \$51 scrip, | 101 00 |
| 17. | do Fisher, for rent to June 1st, 1842, | 33 33 |
| 25. | do W. T. Pease part payment for steamboat Erie stock, collateral to debt of T. B. Clarke, do Richard Butler on execution, (warrant,) | 200 00 10 00 |
| June 6. | do Wight & Coffin for release of ½ lot of land in St. Clair county, one of T. B. Clarke's lots, | 75 00 |
| July 7. | do James B. Hunt, paid by him to board of Auditors, do A. B. Matthews for Pontiac village property, do W. T. Pease in full, Steamboat stock (5 shares mentioned above) | 20 00 100 20 200 00 |
| Aug. 6. | do am't received of E. B. Spencer, land sold, | 10 00 |
| 13. | do am't received of B. Coon, land sold, | 10 00 |
| 20. | do " " " C. C. Jackson, carpet, | 7 50 |
| 20. | do warrant received of H. E. Perry, judgment, | 103 44 |
| 26. | do interest on scrip and warrant, State Treasurer, | 1 62 |
| Sept. 2. | do W. & P. Fisher, 1 qr rent shop, | 25 00 |
| | Carried forward, | \$1,097 09 |

in a account with the State of Michigan:

CR.

1842.

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| May 6. | By this amount postage to Balch, Prosecu- ting Att'y. Kalamazoo, | \$ 13 |
| | do this amount postage on letters received to date, | 47 |
| 11. | do this am't paid recording deed S. T. Mason to state of Michigan (E. P. H. Audi- tor General.) | 89 |
| | do this am't paid postage, | 31 |
| 19. do | " " do | 25 |
| 20, do | " " do | 13 |
| | do " " do | 31 |
| | do " Paid Voucher No. 1, T. M. Perry, | 3 50 |
| | do " " 2, A. Dalby, | 21 70 |
| | do " " 3, Mt Clemens Pat. | 21 75 |
| | do " " 4, A. Dalby, | 17 00 |
| | do " " 5, do | 5 43 |
| | do " " 6, J. Leonard, | 30 56 |
| | do " " 7, T. M. Ladd & Co., | 11 20 |
| | do " " 8, Clerk St. Clair, | 8 37 |
| June 2. | do " Postage, | 06 |
| 6. | do Interest on warrant rec'd of Wight & Coffin, | 17 |
| 7. | do Postage, | 13 |
| 11. | do do | 12 |
| | Acknowledgement of title papers, | 75 |
| July 30. | By this am't p'd Voucher No. 9, Taxes, | 295 95 |
| | do " " do 10, Horse hire, | 3 00 |
| | do " " do 11, S. N. Gannt, | 1 67 |
| | do " " do 12, Bond, Sheriff, | 27 60 |
| | do " " do 13, S. M. Green, | 5 60 |
| | do " " do 14, W. A. Butler Clk | 46 50 |
| | do " " do 15, John N. Ingersoll | 14 75 |
| | do " " do 16, Shnriff Wayne co | 18 00 |
| | Carried forward, | <u>\$586 00</u> |

Trustees of Michigan State Bank Assets

1842.

DR.

| | | |
|-------|--|-------------|
| | Brought forward, | \$ 1,097 09 |
| | 13. do Robert Rumney, rent, | 76 67 |
| | 14. do John Smith, rent in full, | 7 25 |
| | 14. do Mrs. Barton on account, rent, state war- rant, | 25 00 |
| Oct. | 4. do rent by Mr. Hastings, | 4 00 |
| | 6. do Baltus Coon on acc't land, (warrant) | 50 00 |
| Nov. | 1. do E. B. Spencer, in part pay for land, | 50 00 |
| | 28. do C. H. Carroll to pay for recoruing deed, | 1 50 |
| | 30. do E. P. Hastings for amount collected of assets and deposited in Bank of Mi- chigan, | 871 49 |
| | 30. do warrants received of John Watson, | 1,473 14 |
| Dec. | 17. do warrants received of L. S. Humphry for part of am't previously credited to In- ternal Improvement fund, but this day charged back, | 171 50 |
| Dec. | 27. To W. & P. Fisher 1 qr rent to 1st Dec., | 25 00 |
| 1843. | | |
| Feb'y | 3. do Isaac Castle for Shiawassee lands, | 564 92 |
| | 7. do Williams & Ten Eyck bal of acc't, | 814 49 |
| | 17. do Chauncey Hurlbut in full of note, | 63 70 |
| April | 4. do W. & P. Fisher, rent, | 25 00 |
| June | 15. do Geo. Woodruff, Attorney at Marshall, this amount collected by him on sun- dry assets derived through Calhoun county Bank, | 494 55 |
| | 21. do Avails 1 62-100 acres land sold in Fred- erick, to E. Harvey pr description in Secretary of States office with survey bill, | 150 00 |
| | do John Watson for note, | 545 35 |
| July | 1. do Martin Wilson on contract, | 1,074 75 |
| | Carried forward, | \$7,590 40 |

in account with the State of Michigan:

1842.

CR.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------|-------------------------|----------|
| Brought forward, | | | | \$536 00 |
| Aug 26. | do | " " | do 17, | |
| | do | " " | do 18, | 78 08 |
| | do | " " | do 19, Taxes, | 23 99 |
| | do | " " | do 20, Clerk Shiawassee | 1 10 |
| | do | " " | do 21, Morgan Bates, | 30 48 |
| | do | " " | do 22, S. M. Johnson, | 10 00 |
| Aug. 26. | By Voucher, | No. 23, | Theo Williams, | 60 47 |
| | do do | 24, | Morse & Burr, | 29 00 |
| | do do | 25, | C. G. Hammond, | 10 82 |
| | do do | 26, | David French, | 175 00 |
| | do do | 27, | E. Harvey, | 40 00 |
| | do do | 28, | State Treasurer, | 321 75 |
| | do do | 29 | State Treasurer, | 871 49 |
| | do do | 30 | do do | 1,478 14 |

1843.

| | | | | |
|------------------|-----|--|----------------|------------|
| Feb. | 6. | By voucher in full of order No 31, | David French | 140 49 |
| | 10. | do this am't p'd taxes 1839, 32, | | 334 41 |
| | 21. | do " " " 32, | | 5 90 |
| Mr'h | 8. | do " Voucher, | 34, E. Harvey, | 110 00 |
| | 6. | do " p'd Register of Eaton co., recording Tillotson's mortgage, | | 1 00 |
| | do | do " p'd Voucher, No. 35, Taxes 1840, | | 167 87 |
| June 15. | do | do " do 36, Geo. Woodruff, | | 105 13 |
| | do | do " do 37, C. G. Hammond, | | 10 20 |
| | do | This amount paid Samuel Murdock, 38, balance due him on house belonging to the state from Clarke, late collec- tor, | | 66 29 |
| | do | This am't Voucher, No. 39, Elisha Harvey, | | 50 00 |
| | do | " " do 40, L. Wesolowski | | 10 00 |
| | do | " " Amos Dalby, 41, | | 1 25 |
| | do | " " Voucher, 42, E. Morton, | | 9 00 |
| Carried forward, | | | | \$4,677 86 |

Trustees of Michigan State Bank Assets

| | | |
|----------|---|------------|
| 1843. | DR. | |
| | Brought forward, | \$7,590 40 |
| Aug. 29. | do James Covell Jr. for land in Macomb co., being n w fr qr sec 19 town 3 north range 12 east, | 761 57 |
| | do Am't received of Baltus Coon in full con- tract, | 40 00 |
| | do Am't received of E. B. Spencer on con- tract, | 60 00 |
| Sept 1. | do This amount received of Thos. L. Sack- ett for 156 79-100 acres of land be- tween C. & K. canal and north branch road being part of F. Mill property, | 783 95 |
| | do This am't of Sackett, note for mile irons, | 65 00 |
| | do " " " " " timber sold, | 60 00 |
| | do " " " for village lot in Frede- rick containing 74-100 of an acre, being parcel No. 1, in appraisal of trustees, | 100 00 |
| | do Martin Wilson in full for Moseley farm, | 1,228 06 |
| Oct. 5. | do A. A. Wells house and lot in Ypsilanti, resold to him, | 703 40 |
| | do J. B. Hunt in full for over draft, | 362 27 |
| Nov 28. | do W. & P. Fisher full for rent up to July last, | 36 67 |

Carried forward,

\$11,791 32

in account with the State of Michigan :

1843.

CR.

| | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|---------------------|--------------|
| Brought forward. | | | | \$4,677 86 |
| do | " | do | 43, Theo. Williams, | 32 68 |
| do | " | do | 44, E. C. Seaman, | 42 69 |
| do | " | do | 45, E. Smith Lee, | 81 55 |
| do | " | do | 46, P. Patrick, | 10 97 |
| 21. do | " | do | 47, E. Harvey, | 150 00 |
| do | " | paid M. Lawrence redemption of part of the Mosely farm which he purchased at tax sale of 1837, | | 100 00 |
| do | " | amount paid Venns do 40 acres purchased at tax sale of 1837, | | 43 00 |
| do | " | amount paid Voucher No. 48, Register Monroe county, | | 1 63 |
| 23. do | amount paid N. A Balch, Attorney for services in the matter of the Mosely farm as paid his letter of April 20th, | | | 25 00 |
| Sept. 1. do | am't cash Voucher No. 49, paid Wesolowski, | | | 16 50 |
| do | " | do | 50, " O. M. Cole, | 18 00 |
| do | " | do | 51, " C. Jones, | 33 00 |
| do | " | do | 52, " S. A. Bagg, | 75 |
| do | " | do | 53, " E. N. Warner | 151 56 |
| do | " | do | 54, " T. L. Sackett | 1,113 25 |
| do | " | do | 55, " N. N. Hart, | 4 53 |
| do | " | do | 56, " Weslowski, | 33 75 |
| do | cash paid C. W. Lane for title papers, vouch- er No. 57, | | | 3 88 |
| do | cash p'd cl'k of Oakland co fees voucher No. 58, | | | 7 31 |
| do | " | Register Van Buren co " | | 59, 99 |
| do | " | R. P. Eldredge, expenses, | | 60, 2 00 |
| do | " | cl'k Calhoun county, fees, | | 61, 38 96 |
| do | Paid State Treasurer, to the credit of Internal Improvement fund, | | | 62, 5,103 91 |
| Brought forward, | | | | \$11,693 77 |

Trustees of Michigan State Bank Assets

1843.

DR.

Brought forward,

\$11,791 32

\$11,791 32

Dec. 8. To Balance from old account,

28 17

The above account shows only the collections and payments of the Trustees, which may be represented by a cash account, the transfer on settlement with public officers and sales made by the Commissioner of Land Office are not included therein.

C. G HAMMOND,

*Auditor General.**Auditor General's Office, Detroit, Dec. 8, 1843.*

in account with the State of Michigan:

1843.

CR.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Brought forward, | \$11,693 77 |
| Nov. 20. do " Paid Louis Welch to redeem s e qr 29, 5 s, 8 e, sold for taxes of 1837 and 1838, 65, | 56 00 |
| do " paid R. P. Eldredge expenses, 66, | 4 00 |
| do " " Cl'k St. Clair county, fees, 67, | 5 25 |
| do " " Register Genesee co., fees, 68, | 1 13 |
| do " " do Saginaw co " 69, | 3 00 |
| do Balance carried to new account, | 28 17 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,791 32 |
| | <hr/> |



ANNUAL REPORT of the Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, }
Detroit, December, 1843. }

To His Excellency JOHN S. BARRY, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR :—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the condition and affairs of this department for the year 1843.

The return of the numerical strength of the militia of the state for the year 1842, elicited a statement from the United States Ordnance Department exhibiting a credit covering an assumed indebtedness for arms, charged as overdrawn under the law of the United States of 1808, making provision for "arming the militia," and leaving a balance due the state equal to 500 muskets. This statement induced your Excellency to cause an investigation to be made as to the merits of the account, by which it appeared that during the Indian disturbance of 1832, known as the Black Hawk war, the then acting Governor of the territory of Michigan, influenced by a great excitement among the people, caused by the defeat of the militia on the Fox River, determined to put a sufficient portion of the militia into motion to protect the frontier settlements, and for this purpose had called upon the officer in charge of the U. S. Ordnance depot, in the city of Detroit, for arms, ammunition and other military stores, and under the exigency entered into an engagement by which the amount should be charged to the territory under the law referred to. The amount of arms and equipments thus drawn and receipted by acting Gov. Mason and Gov. Porter was equal to 1053 muskets.

Under this representation of facts, the department at Washington persisting in the propriety of the charges, and in deducting the amount from the quota of arms becoming due to the state, it was deemed expedient to pursue the investigation by an examination into the several bureaus of the War Department to obtain satisfactory evidence of the

disposition made of this property. For this purpose the Adjutant General visited the seat of Government, and by researches there was enabled to convince the department that the militia were mustered into the service of the United States with these arms in their hands, and with the exception of those who died of cholera and deserted from fear of this dreadful scourge, were mustered out and paid by the United States, and consequently that the loss of arms or of public stores could not be equitably charged to the account of this state, it being the duty of United States officers to preserve and account for the public property thus placed in the hands of those mustered into the general service.

Satisfied of the injustice of these charges, or rather of the equity of the matter, the Secretary of War directed the whole amount to be placed to our credit, which together with the balance hereinbefore accredited as our due on the returns of the last year, amounting in all to upwards of \$20,000 in value, have been drawn in arms and equipage such as your Excellency considered as best adapted to the use of the militia and most beneficial to the interests of the state.

From this resource twenty companies of infantry, artillery and cavalry, have been furnished with arms and equipage, and nearly all of these are now as handsomely uniformed and equipped, and at the recent general and brigade camps of instruction made as imposing a display and acquitted themselves with as much credit to their respective corps and honor to the state, as the same class of troops of several of the older states whose evolutions the Adjutant General was privileged to witness during the past season : which, together with the formidable appearance of a park of the splendid and effective new pattern six pounder brass cannon, with carriage, harness and equippages complete, has had a tendency to give assurance of the means of defence and to awaken that for sometime dormant military spirit for which the fathers of the revolution and the framers of the American constitution were so conspicuous, and on which they evidently depended for the support and defence of the latter. And in the several sections of the state where these companies and arms are located, instead of affecting ridicule or contempt of the militia or of a militia system, as was recently the fact, public opinion appears to have undergone a healthy change, and from a total indifference of, or an open hostility to the dictates of

the constitution and laws, a spirit of rivalry has sprung up as to whose shall be the first and most distinguished volunteer corps, and a praiseworthy ambition is obvious in the struggle for appointment to hitherto dispised rank and place. Such is not only now the prevailing spirit in this state, but in all the middle and eastern states, and in every section of the Union where the admirable system of camp instruction has been introduced, and where liberal legislative provisions have been made for the efficient discipline of officers, and the organization and discipline of volunteer companies, which is the case in most of the middle and eastern states, and which it is to be hoped will no longer be denied or withheld in Michigan.

From the continued returns of the numerical strength of our militia the state may annually arm ten or twelve additional volunteer uniformed companies, and by a judicious militia law perfect the sytem of camp instruction to an extent which will not only insure us, in a few years, efficient officers, but thousands of well drilled and well armed citizen soldiery to meet any exigency, and fearlessly encounter an enemy of whatever magnitude. But to do this the present defective system, which would dishearten almost any other people and prove an insurmountable barrier to progress and improvement, should be immediately revised. Like other states we should study the most simple and economical plans to build up and strengthen this arm of national defence, but like them we should have our arsenal and our magazine, and our liberal facilities in the transportation of arms and troops and in defraying necessary camp expenses ; and, by all means the power to enforce the enrolment and returns of the entire body of the militia in order to secure to us our quota of the \$200,000 in arms which is annually distributed to the States in proportion to their numbers properly returned.

Under the impression that the legislature of the state would act upon the subject at the session of 1843, a bill was prepared by a highly respectable convention of intelligent officers of the militia, and through the appropriate committee introduced into the House of Representatives, but it failed meeting with the approval of a majority, and principally on account of the supposed severity of the penalties it imposed for neglect of duties, an allowance on highway taxes to

those performing military duty, and a forfeiture of one dollar each be paid to the state annually as an equivalent for relief from duty.— Now, under the existing laws, every non-commissioned officer and musician are exempt from road tax for two days, and the members of uniformed companies are exempt from both poll tax and jury duty, and privates are made liable to pay a fine for non-appearance at any company parade of two dollars, and not less than two nor more than ten dollars for non-appearance at any regimental or battallion parade. So, that in this respect the principal relief objected to in the proposed bill for non-commissioned officers and musicians, and for uniformed companies, is already afforded them, and the mass of the militia cannot escape the performance of military duty without forfeiting at least four dollars a year each, which the one dollar proposed in this bill as an equivalent would reduce three-fourths and save one day's time and expense in attendance on a court martial. This is considered an intolerable burthen, and it is certainly under the complicated machinery we are forced to put in motion to reach delinquents, neither of service to the state, the militia as a body, nor to individuals, for the expenses attendant upon courts martial and the collection of these fines dissipates the whole amount. And again, it is contended that if the duties imposed by the present laws are performed by the mass of the militia, they have expended at least two days in the year, with their attendant expenses, without, as it is asserted, learning even the first position of a soldier or being of the least service to the state, and under the present organization general officers who have made close estimates declare their conviction that at least \$100,000 is thus annually expended. The advantages then intended to be derived from the voluntary payment of one dollar each, as an equivalent would, if the constitution admitted of its appropriation directly to the object, have relieved the larger proportion from what they look upon as a burthensome and useless duty, and have enabled the state to keep up an efficient military organization, as required by both the federal constitution and the constitution of this state—afforded camp instruction to non-commissioned officers and musicians and to uniformed companies, for which this fund would have proved ample, paying them at the rate of fifty cents per day each for six successive days in camp. If, for instance, twenty-five thousand of the fifty thousand militia of this state could,

for one year, pay into the treasury their one dollar each, to be appropriated for such purpose, it would not only enable the state to defray its ordinary militia expenses but at once erect a state arsenal and other public buildings for the preservation of military stores and the repairs of arms ; and it certainly would not be urged that the offer to receive this one dollar as an equivalent was enforcing a severe tax, when they were otherwise left subject to a fine of four dollars or compelled to do duty.

But as the constitution appropriates "the money, which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty," to the support of township libraries, it is questionable, without an amendment to that instrument, whether such means could be made available, either in the shape of voluntary contributions or regularly levied fines, and the suggestion at once arises whether such amendment is not worthy of consideration, when it is evident under the present system that the township libraries will never derive any support whatever from this source.

The bill in question has also been thus particularly alluded to for the purpose of showing some of the many disadvantages under which this department labors from the want of an efficient system ; for, notwithstanding the joint resolution of the legislature of 1839, making it imperative on the township assessors to make returns of all male citizens, liable to military duty, to the clerks of the respective counties, whose duty it was made to transmit the same to the Adjutant General ; and notwithstanding the law of 1841 imposing the like duty on assessors, and to make similar returns to Colonels of Regiment, little attention has been paid to the subject, although this department has caused copies of the law with blank forms of return to be furnished the several town clerks to supply all such officers, accompanied by all requisite explanations and instructions. And so complex are the duties of officers, or so confused and disheartening, that it is almost impossible to obtain the returns from one half the state from any legitimate source except, after repeated solicitations, as matter of personal favor. Much of this difficulty, however, arises from the negligence of officers, who have sought for and accepted commission as a relief from military duty, and who have never uni-

formed and equipped or used the least exertion to organise their Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, Battalions, or Companies, and the total disregard of duty on the part of many of these would seem to require exposure in order to command facilities to remedy the evil.— Ignorance of the fact that they must be fully uniformed and equipped, and actually perform their duties in good faith, before they can receive a discharge under the law releasing officers from military duty, seems to operate upon them as an inducement to hold on to their commissions, and it may well be a question whether such of these as have deliberately subscribed to the oath of office, and are wanting the delicacy to tender their resignations, should be stricken from the General Roster with or without the ceremony and expense of a Court Martial; for it is not to be wondered at that a disregard of the duty on the part of a General of Division should produce a corresponding negligence on the part of Generals of Brigade, and that the contagion should thus reach the field officers, through them contaminating the company officers and spreading disaffection throughout an entire division, when in fact there are in every community highly respectable men both capable and willing to perform these onerous duties.

The accompanying returns show an increase in the numbers of the militia of about 3,400, but the rapid increase of the population of the state, and the imperfect manner in which returns have been made, leaves no room to doubt that several thousands have been omitted. It may be well to remark, however, that the 1st, 3d, 4th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th 17, and 18th Brigades are entitled to credit for their returns; and that the 3d, 9th and 10th and the efficient officers of their respective commands, with their splendid uniform corps, excel this year as last, in their efforts to make good and effective troops; whilst the first Brigade has greatly improved and been honored, within the year, by the organization of the first battalion "Frontier Guards," a uniformed corps equal to any the Union can boast. The 12th Brigade has also been reorganized and has added to it a new regiment and newly created uniform companies, whilst the 14th is nothing backward in her preparations, and from the short time her General has been in commission has made rapid progress; but the 9th Division, composed of the 17th and 18th Brigades, which have been or-

ganized within the year, and in a district where one year ago the bear suggestion of a militia organization was treated with contumely, has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations, returning a division inspection roll of 4,681 men, including eight newly uniformed companies; all of which is but another evidence that we are only wanting legislative encouragement to challenge competition, if not to excel our sister states in our preparations for reliance on our own resources for protection and defence.

The instruction of the officers and non-commissioned officers has I am happy to say been well advanced in many of the Brigades of the state, and with excellent effect. While the officer is made acquainted with his duty, and taught to feel confidence in himself a proper degree of respect is also necessarily felt towards him by his subordinates—the consequence of the knowledge thus acquired by him. It is greatly to be desired, at least where an encampment for some stipulated number of days is desired by the officers of a brigade or division, and decided on by a previous vote, that such encampment may be reconized by law in place of the officers drill of three days now directed by law. The consequence of such a change would undoubtedly be highly beneficial. To the individual officers the encampment under proper regulations, say for three days and nights would be much less expensive and less onerous. If the legislature could consistently authorize the transportation free, within reasonable and proper limits, on the railroads of the state, of uniformed companies and all officers going to or returning from such encampments, it is believed that without any loss to the state this highly desirable object would be greatly advanced.

It is to the uniformed companies that the great body of the military force of the state is to look for example in times of quiet, while the people of the state must rely mainly on them for support in time of sudden emergency caused by foreign invasion or threatened domestic difficulties; and while the organization of the main body should in no event be neglected, it cannot be otherwise than judicious to encourage by all means the formation of these companies. The most efficient means would be doubtless granting to members increased exemption from taxes, or an equivalent; but even such regulation

would not entirely effect the object, if the ordinary parades and trainings of companies and regiments are dispensed with entirely, for were they wholly dispensed with nearly all would prefer remaining in the body of the militia, where they would be exempted from the necessary, though to some apparently useless duty of appearing occasionally under arms.

In conclusion, it is hoped that the legislature will by some additional laws aid the militia of the state in their exertions to attain the object of all previous laws—efficiency and respectability. Even a few slight amendments to existing laws, with no increase of expense, can be made, which will prove most beneficial; and surely, whatever the reckless may say, no subject can be more worthy the attention of the law-makers, than the enactment which, by placing our population in a state to meet war, shall permanently avert that calamity and secure to our country the blessings of peace. A large standing army to be supported by our citizens would undoubtedly render attention to her militia unnecessary; but while the country wisely refuses to sustain such a burthen, or countenance such a violation of the spirit of our institutions as a standing army, they cannot, it is believed, refuse to adopt the wise alternative—an efficient militia. To this end the *project* of a new bill has been prepared in this department, which after undergoing the supervision of a convention of highly intelligent officers of the militia, to be convened on the 9th January next, will be respectfully offered to the consideration of the legislature.

The report of the Quarter Master General will furnish your Excellency with a detailed statement of the disposition of the public arms, with the exception of those in charge of the Monroe Guards, the Adrian Guards, and the Washtenaw Guards, previous to their being supplied with new arms, which have been turned over to new companies raised within the respective brigades to which those companies were attached.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. J. ROBERTS,
Adjutant General.

0

Sergeant Majors.

381

382



ANNUAL REPORT of the Quarter Master General.

To his Excellency, JOHN S. BARRY, Governor of the State of Michigan:

Since my last report there have been two several parcels of arms received from the government of the United States.

The first of these of which a schedule is herewith transmitted, marked A. came to hand on the 20th June last, and constituted the quota to which the state of Michigan was entitled under the general law of Congress making annual appropriations to arm the militia of the several states.

The second parcel was received on the 8th day of August last and embraces the arms to which the state would have been entitled under the returns of its militia force from year to year since 1832 but which have been hitherto detained by the general government for reasons too often detailed in previous reports to require repetition in this. A schedule of these arms will be also transmitted herewith marked B.

The greater part of these arms have been distributed among the several volunteer uniformed companies in different sections of the state in obedience to the requisitions of the Commander in Chief through the Adjutant General. A schedule of these several individuals and corps to which these distributions of arms have been made, also accompanies this report and is marked C.

At the the time the arms above referred to were received a spirit of military enterprise seemed to have been aroused, the fruits of which could not fail if properly fostered, to prove highly auspicious to the public interest and creditable to the several volunteer corps throughout the state. It is quite apparent that this military fervor has been greatly extended and augmented by the distribution of those arms and as yet it does not appear that there is reason to apprehend that the public property is unsafe in the custody of those to whom it has been committed.

It is extremely difficult, however, to provide an effectual guarantee for the safe keeping of the public arms in the custody of each volunteer company. That which in the absence of legislative instruc-

tion appeared to be the only efficient mode was to take the receipt of the chief of each corps and stipulating therein that the arms were subject to be returned to the order of the commander-in-chief on demand.

The legislature will doubtless deem it an object sufficiently grave in its character to demand a share of its attention at the approaching session to provide for the safety of this part of the public property. Having but little of military experience to guide my reflections on this subject, I cannot strike out any plan to suggest to that body. It would seem, however, that an annual personal inspection of each corps by some officer of the state military staff, invested with competent authority to take the arms belonging to the state into his possession whenever he deemed the same to be in jeopardy, presents a method feasible, safe and efficient.

It is to be regretted that the state is unprovided with suitable buildings to receive and keep the property belonging to this department of the public service. It will probably happen that the supplies of arms to be received from time to time under the annual appropriation and distribution of arms among the several states and territories of the Union, by the government of the United States, will considerably exceed any reasonable anticipations of the demand upon it by the organization of new military volunteer corps within the state. This supply however will greatly depend upon the fidelity with which the duty of enrolling and returning the militia, is discharged. Should this be the case it will not be long before substantial structures will be required as a depository of arms.

At the suggestion of the commander in chief, the basement rooms of the Capital have been hitherto used as an arsenal. For temporary use, this has been entirely adequate to the object so far as small arms are concerned. But for the keeping of any considerable quantity of arms and especially cannon with their cumbrous equipments and accompaniments, a more spacious, dry and convenient depository on a level with the surface of the earth, will be required.

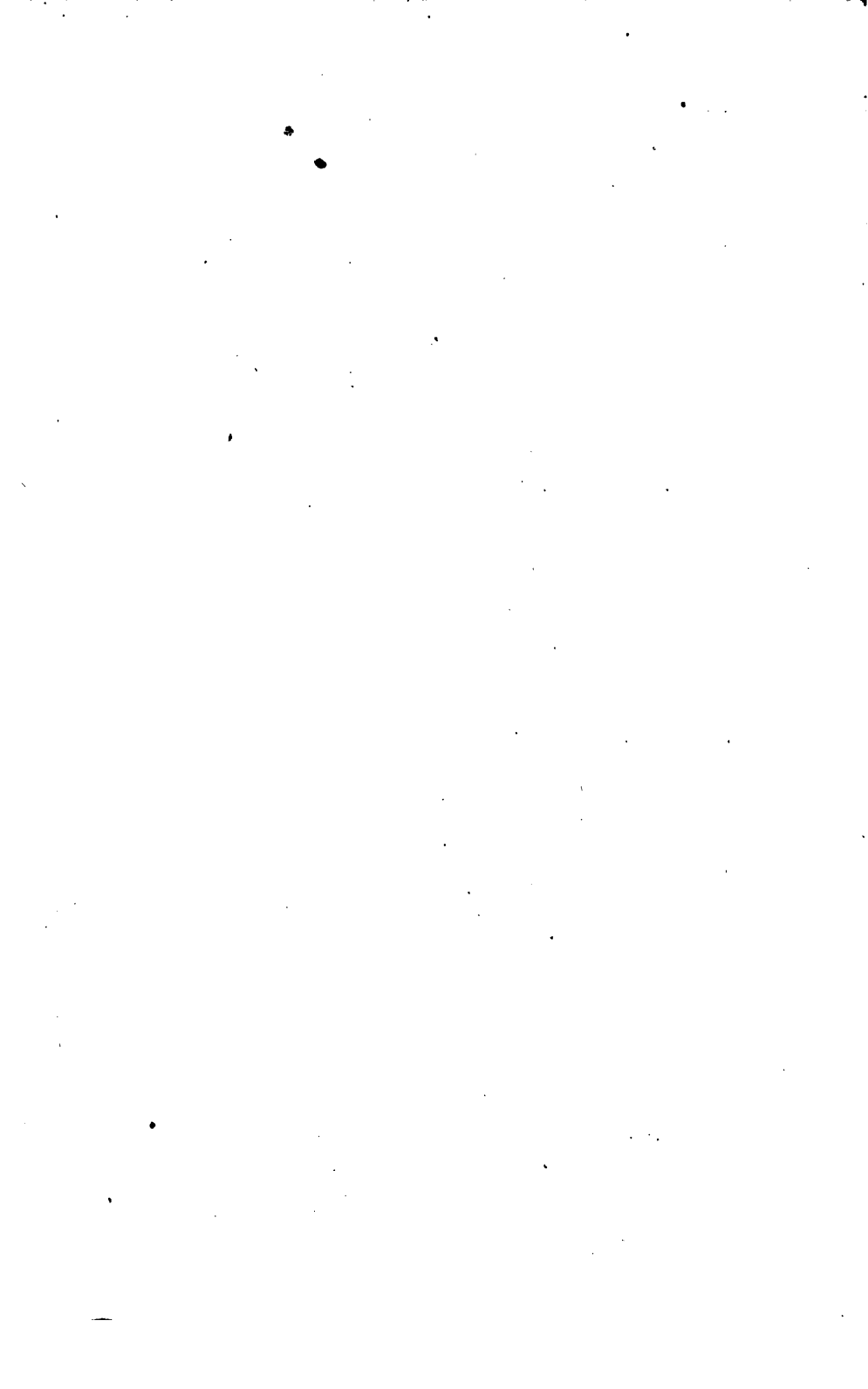
Besides the new arms belonging to the state, of which there remains as will be perceived by reference to the schedule hereinbefore mentioned, about one hundred muskets, about fifty carbines and one brass six pounder cannon, with carriages and harness; there is one

iron six pounder cannon in the custody of Brigadier Gen. Clark, of the third Brigade. A quantity of muskets in charge of Brig. Gen. Pittman of the tenth brigade heretofore issued to a volunteer company in Manchester, but for which this department has no voucher. Twenty-three muskets in the hands of the Truago Guards—and about forty muskets, mostly unfit for use without a considerable outlay for repairs, remaining in the state arsenal.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EZRA WILLIAMS,
Quarter Master General,
Michigan Militia.

Detroit, December 6, 1843.



SCHEDULE A.

Arms and Accoutrements received June 20, 1843.

- 320 muskets and bayonets,
- 320 cartridge boxes and plates,
- 320 cartridge box belts and plates,
- 320 waist belts and plates,
- 320 bayonet scabbards and frogs,
- 320 gun slings,
- 320 brushes and picks,
- 80 sabres for cavalry,
- 80 sabre belts and plates,
- 80 pistol cartridge boxes and plates,
- 80 pairs holsters with bearskin housings,
- 60 artillery guards,
- 60 do sword belts,

EZRA WILLIAMS,
Q. M. G. M. M.

Dec. 6, 1843.

SCHEDULE B.

Arms, Accoutrements and Ordnance received August 8, 1843.

- 280 muskets and bayonets,
- 280 cartridge boxes and plates,
- 280 do box, belts and plates,
- 280 waist belts and plates,
- 280 bayonet scabbards and frogs,
- 280 gun slings,
- 280 brushes and picks,
- 40 cavalry sabres,
- 40 do sabre belts and plates,
- 40 pistol cartridge boxes and plates,
- 40 pairs holsters with leathern housings,
- 240 do U. S. pistols,
- 200 artillery swords,
- 200 do sword belts,
- 50 U. S. carbines,
- 50 do carbine swivels and slings,
- 6 brass six pr. cannon with carriages, harnesses for four horses
and implements complete.

**EZRA WILLIAMS,
Q. M. G. M. M.**

Dec. 6, 1843,

SCHEDULE C.

Arms, Accoutrements and Ordnance delivered to the several volunteer corps of Michigan Militia.

| | | Infantry. | | | | | | | Cavalry. | | | | | | | Artillery. | | |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| | | Muskets and bayonets, | Cartridge boxes and belts, | Cut box belts and plates | Waist belts and plates. | Bayonet scabbards and frogs. | Gun slings, | Brushes and picks, | Sabres, | Sabre belts and plates, | U. S. pistols, | Pistol cartridge boxes and plates, | Holsters and housings, | U. S. carlines, | Carbine slings and swivels, | 6 pr. brass cannon and appendages, | Artillery swords, | Artillery sword belts, |
| 1843 | Brady Guards, | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | | | | | | 1 | 12 | 12 |
| June 20 | Scott Guards, | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | 1 | 26 | 26 |
| | Cass Guards, | 80 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| 26 | La Fayette Guards, | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| | Jackson Guards, | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| | Monroe Lt Dragoons, | | | | | | | | 30 | 30 | 60 | 30 | 30 | | | | | |
| July 4 | do City Guards, | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 |
| 17 | Washtenaw Guards, | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Aug 15 | Napoleon Artillery, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 47 | 47 |
| | Barry Artillery, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 30 |
| | Leoni Artillery, | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 32 |
| | Adrian Cavalry, | | | | | | | | 35 | 35 | 70 | 35 | 35 | | | | | |
| | Adrian Guards, | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8 |
| 23 | Brooklyn Horse Gds. | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | | | | | |
| Sept 13 | Washtenaw Artillery | | | | | | | | 40 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 40 | | | | 40 | 40 |
| 15 | Tecumseh Troop. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Washington Artillery | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 40 | | | | 2 | 8 |
| | Homer Lt. Infantry, | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| | Brig Gen Piquan, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | do do Smith, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | Col J. E. Schwarz I G. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | E. J. Roberts Ad. G. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | E. Williams Q M G | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| | Maj L. S. Rowland 1st. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Mat F. Guards, | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | St. Clair Guards, | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8 |
| Oct 9 | Livonia Highlanders, | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | Leawee Guards, | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| | 10th Brig. M. M. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 9th do do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | 2nd division do | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| | Q. M. Frontier Gds. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug 28 | Centinatory Guards. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| | | 511 | 511 | 511 | 511 | 511 | 511 | 511 | 116 | 116 | 232 | 116 | 116 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 253 | 252 |

EZRA WILLIAMS,

Quarter Master General M. Militia.

December 5, 1843.



Annual Report of the State Geologist.

OFFICE OF STATE GEOLOGIST, }
Detroit, February 15, 1844. }

To the Hon. Senate

and House of Representatives of Michigan:

I have the honor to lay before you the accompanying report of the condition of the geological and topographical surveys of our state, and the progress which has been made towards the completion of the same during the past year.

A portion of the season has been devoted to connecting the work upon the upper peninsula, and completing the skeleton of the surveys of that part of our state, but by far the greater amount of work has been performed in the office, in compiling and arranging the materials for the final report upon the geology and topography, and in the completion of the maps, together with the figuring of sections and fossils illustrative of the several group of rocks of our state.

The drafting of the several county maps, according to the plan directed, has mainly been performed, and excepting some slight additions, these are now ready for the engraver. Of the county maps, four have been engraved and struck off, and are now in market. Ten additional counties have been placed in the engraver's hands, and I had reason to hope that these would have been completed and ready for sale before the close of navigation. In this I have been disappointed, but now hope to be able to lay these additional ten counties, making, in all, maps of fourteen counties, together with the state map, before the public at an early day in the ensuing spring.

The best interests of our state render it of much importance that the maps of those counties in which her lands now offered for sale are situated, should be published at the earliest day possible. The engraving of some of these is now in progress, but to hasten this work, it will be important that a small appropriation be made to cover the

first cost of some portion of the engraving, paper and press work. An appropriation of \$1,000 to \$1,500, will cover all that will be required to be paid out of the treasury before a sufficient amount will be realized from sales to enable the work to progress without further demand upon the treasury, and I confidently believe that the proceeds of the sales of these maps will fully refund to the state the cost of their publication.

This series of state and county maps, it is hoped and believed, will be more full and perfect than any that have heretofore been published of any equal portion of our United States, and there can be no doubt that when placed before the public, showing as they do the general character of the soil, timber, &c. &c., they will do much to aid in disseminating a knowledge of the immense capabilities of our state, and the advantages which she offers to the emigrant, and that thus they will afford efficient aid towards increasing her population.

In addition to the ordinary duties of the geological survey, the extra duty required, at your last session, of furnishing the state land office with township maps, has been performed, so far as calls have been made by the commissioner, and these duties have occupied much of the time of the topographer.

I have already stated that the field-work of the geological and topographical surveys of the lower peninsula is completed. The final report upon this portion of the work, together with all the maps and sections, will, I trust, be ready for the press during the coming summer. The engraving of the geological sections, fossils, &c., will occupy some time, and it is desirable, in order to prevent delay in this respect, that this portion of the work, preparatory to the final publication, should be commenced at the earliest day possible. In order to hasten this, I have made a temporary arrangement for the wood cuts, with a wood engraver who is fully competent, and who is now engaged in this duty, but in order to continue this work, some provision will be necessary.

The surveys of the upper peninsula have been completed less perfectly than those of the southern or lower peninsula, and while the grand outlines have been arrived at as fully as will be required, it is very desirable that these outlines should be filled up with more minuteness than has hitherto been done. The geology and topography

of that portion of our state, lying south from Lake Superior, is much more complex than that of any other portion of our state, while, at the same time, it possesses a very high degree of interest, not only in a scientific point of view, but also in consequence of the intrinsic value of its mineral resources. To develop minutely its topography, geology and mineralogy, in such a manner as its great importance makes desirable, would require a larger amount of expenditure than our state is well able to appropriate to that object, and we can only hope to accomplish it by some extraneous or indirect means. The United States linear surveys afford a fine opportunity for accomplishing this in a way which will render the work exceedingly perfect, and at the same time will be attended with little expense. All that would be required would be simply a permission from the commissioner of the general land office of the United States, to the geologist of Michigan, to require the deputy surveyors to make certain observations during the progress of their survey, of a character which would connect the geological survey of our state with the linear survey of the United States. I hope to perfect such an arrangement in this particular, as will enable me to produce more perfect geological and topographical maps of the upper peninsula than have ever been constructed of the same extent of territory in our United States.

Of the amount of \$300 appropriation placed at my disposal for the geological and topographical survey; there has been expended during the fiscal year the sum of \$220.47, chiefly for rent and expenses of the topographical office, paper, postages, &c., the vouchers for which are deposited in the office of the auditor general. In addition to such provisions as you may see fit to make for the engraving of the several county maps, the wood engraving and publication of the final report, there will be required for current expenses of the survey, during the ensuing year, an amount not exceeding \$400.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DOUGLASS HOUGHTON,

State Geologist.



Letter of the Board of Internal Improvement in reply to a joint resolution of the Legislature.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan:

In compliance with a joint resolution, approved March 8th, 1843, directing "that the Board of Internal Improvement be directed to examine into the feasibility of constructing a lateral branch from the central railroad—at any point within two miles of its present eastern termination to the wharves of the Detroit river, and report their opinion of the expediency of constructing the same, together with an estimate of its cost, and submit the same to the next legislature,"

The board of internal improvement have the honor respectfully to report, that from examinations which have been made, it is found to be feasible to construct a branch railroad—commencing 6,400 feet west of the present eastern termination of the central railroad, and running to the wharves on the river. The cost of such branch as estimated by the chief engineer will amount to \$13,681, exclusive of right of way.

Two terminations to the road so near each other, would in the opinion of the commissioners, be a source of embarrassment in the management of the road, and would be clearly inexpedient.

If it should be deemed advisable to run the road to the point indicated in the resolution, the board are of opinion that the present termination should be abandoned.

Buildings for the convenience and economical management of the road are much needed, and in a few years will be indispensable. At the present time great inconvenience is experienced from the want of a properly constructed depot for the reception and delivery of freight and for the want of a building for cars and machinery. Such buildings to be constructed with due regard to the increase of business on the road will require a large expenditure, which at this time could not be provided for.

The propriety of making preparation so as to be enabled to transport freight at the lowest possible price (consistent with a proper regard to the revenue of the road,) is clear. Our roads are now becoming of immense value to the farming community as a speedy means of transporting their surplus produce, and while that produce continues at its present low price a small saving in the cost of transportation is important. Such a saving may be made when we are enabled to construct buildings which will afford proper facilities for its delivery at this place.

The advantage of having the shops in which the engines are kept, and the depots, near together, are so obvious to all who have the management of the details of railroads which transport large amounts of freight, that the commissioners consider it necessary that in making arrangements for building at any future time, that ground enough should be obtained to accumulate all the buildings that will eventually be required for the use of the road, so that the advantage of having them within a short distance of each other may not be lost

All of which is respectfully submitted by the board of internal improvement.

THOS. W. WELLS,
President of the Board.

Detroit, January 10, 1844.

Report of the Attorney General in relation to the Michigan Insurance Company.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the attorney general be required to examine into and communicate to this legislature, whether in his opinion the Michigan Insurance Company of the city of Detroit, have complied with the requirements of an act to amend an act to incorporate the stockholders of the Michigan Insurance Company of the city of Detroit, approved March 7th, 1843, and for other purposes.

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In reply to the resolution of which the above is a copy, the undersigned respectfully reports: That in pursuance of the directions contained in said resolution, he has examined into the transactions of the Michigan Insurance Company, and finds that at a meeting of the stockholders of said Company, held on the 1st day of May, 1843, in pursuance of the requirements of said act, a resolution was passed accepting of the provisions of the act of March 9th, 1843, a certified copy of which, under the seal of said corporation, has been filed in the office of the secretary of state. At the meeting of the stockholders held on the first day of May before referred to, five sixths of the stock was represented and voted upon, and the vote was unanimous upon the adoption of the resolution.

A small portion of the stock, however, was not then represented. In order to obviate any doubt which might exist, whether the assent was a compliance with the peculiar phraseology of the eighth section of the amended charter, the persons who had before assented to the resolution of acceptance, have since purchased and now hold the stock not then represented, and as the object of this provision of the act, in my opinion, was to hold each and all of the stockholders liable for any deficit, a further assent of all the present stockholders to the provisions of the amended charter, has been entered

upon the books of the corporation, and a duplicate thereof under the seal of the corporation, and under the hands of all of the individual stockholders, has been filed in the office of the secretary of state.

And this, in my opinion, is a substantial compliance with the requirements of the act in this respect and is obligatory upon the stockholders.

My attention has been called to the provisions of the third section of the act of March 9th, 1843, which may be deemed to be within the scope of this enquiry. The section is as follows :

“The said corporation shall not issue or put in circulation as money, notes or other evidences of debt to an amount exceeding twice the amount of the capital actually paid in, in coin, and constantly in the vaults of said corporation ; nor shall said corporation pay out or put in circulation for any purpose, the notes of any other corporation whatever.”

With the first portion of this section, I believe the company have complied, as will appear by the accompanying sworn statement of the officers of the institution. The latter clause of the section is unusual and peculiar in its terms.

The evident intent of the first section of the act is to confer banking powers upon this company.

The second section authorizes it to issue notes or other evidences of debt to be loaned or put in circulation as money, receive deposits, make discounts and transact such other legitimate banking business as incorporated banks in this state may transact by virtue of their respective acts of incorporation on the conditions and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained.

What was the intention of the last clause of the third section?—The mischief intended to be guarded against undoubtedly, was the issuing in any form, by this institution of a depreciated currency, and the object, to prevent it. The only practical construction which I have been able to give it, consistent with the other powers granted, is, that in issuing notes upon discounted paper and in part when *issuing* notes for any purpose, it shall be confined to its own paper.—But that it may receive deposits and return upon the checks of the depositors, such funds as it actually and in good faith receives in deposit.

The only complaint for any departure from the provisions of this

section which has come to my knowledge, was for paying upon a check of a depositor notes of the Bank of St. Clair in this city, and for refusing to pay such check in their own notes. If the above construction be the correct one, the institution, I am informed by its officers, has kept within the entire provisions of this section. If it however shall receive the construction, that it applies to payments upon checks of depositors, the institution has in this instance not complied with the provisions of this section.

At the instance of the institution I have made a personal examination of its present condition, from which as well as the accompanying statement, to which I refer as a part of this report, I believe the affairs of the bank have been conducted with extreme prudence and that it is in a safe condition.

Respectfully submitted,

E. FARNSWORTH,

Attorney General.

Statement of the Michigan Insurance Co. of Detroit, Jan. 1, 1844.

| | | |
|--|--------------|----------------------------|
| Coin, | \$142,524 18 | |
| U. S. treasury notes, | 7,650 00 | |
| N. Y. and N. E. bank notes, | 18,785 00 | |
| Other specie paying banks, | 14,278 00 | |
| State treasury notes, | 10,601 00 | |
| Cash items, | 64 00 | |
| | | <u>\$193,902 18</u> |
| Amount in deposite with banks and bankers principal- ly in New York, Albany, and Buffalo the whole of which can be drawn for at sight, | | 107,587 45 |
| Domestic bills of exchange, | | 16,855 71 |
| Bills discounted (of this sum \$1,136 82 is due from stockholders and directors,) | | 42,079 20 |
| Due from disbursing officers, &c., | | 2,817 34 |
| Advance to army contractors, | | 4,736 80 |
| Stocks, | | 490 00 |
| Real estate, | | 2,376 58 |
| Loan upon state scrip, | | 3,000 00 |
| | | <u><u>\$373,845 26</u></u> |
| Total resources, | | |

Liabilities.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Balance due for deposites, | \$245,686 66 | |
| Circulation, | 78,150 00 | |
| | | <u><u>\$323,836 66</u></u> |

Excess of resources 50,008 60

State of Michigan, county of Wayne, ss.

On the 22d day of January, 1844, came before me the undersigned, a notary public in and for said county, Douglass Houghton President, and Henry H. Brown, Cashier of the Michigan Insurance Company of Detroit, who being severally sworn, declare the above statement of the affairs of said company are just and true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

D. HOUGHTON, Pres't.

HENRY H. BROWN, Cash'r.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22d day of January, 1844.

E. N. WILLCOX,

Notary Public, Wayne co., Mich.

JOINT Doc. {
No. 13. }

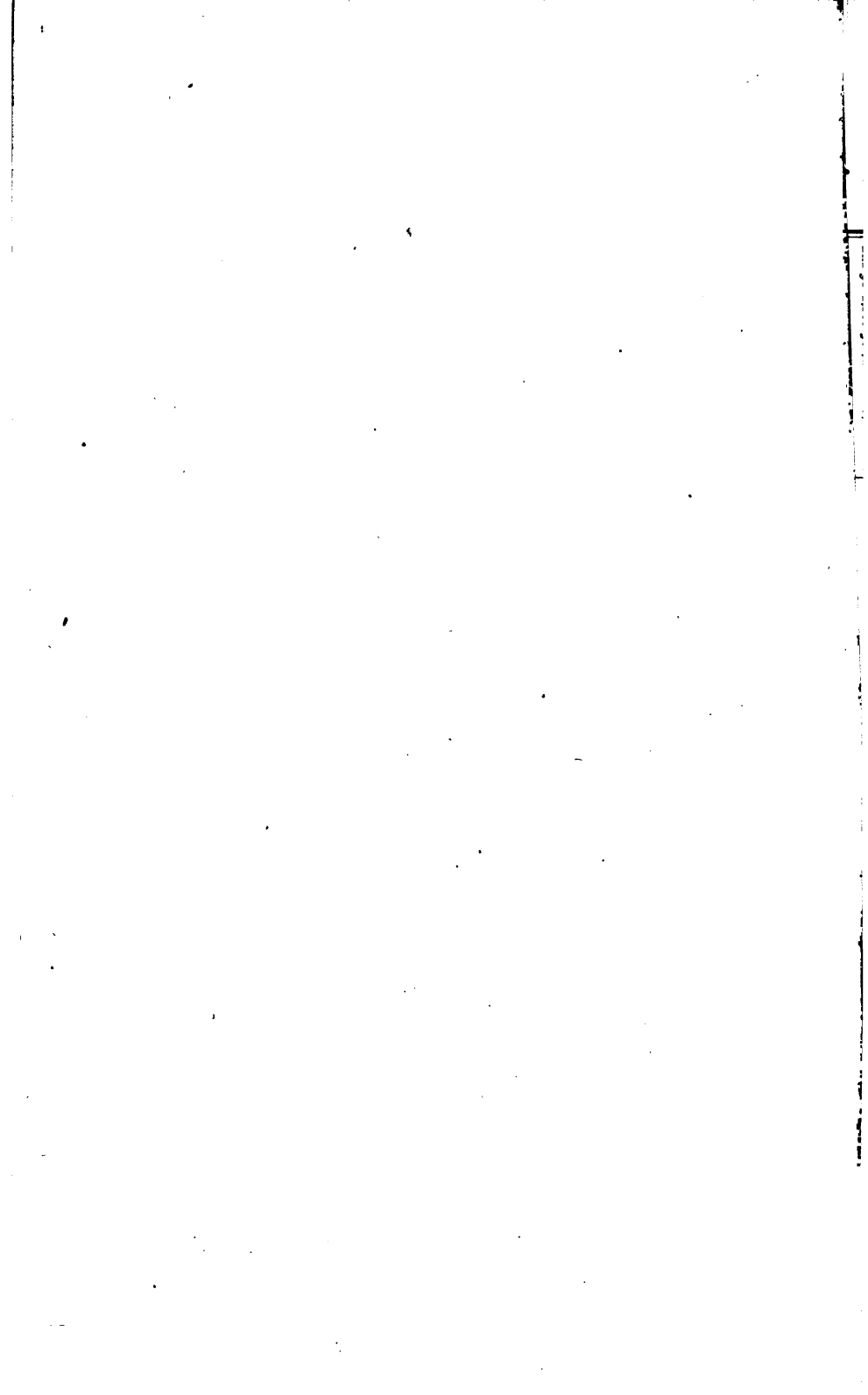
{ LEGISLATURE,
1844.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, }
Detroit, January 22, 1844. }

To the Legislature of the State of Michigan :

In compliance with the provisions of the statute, I have the honor to submit the following abstract of the reports of the Superintendents of the poor of the several counties of the state.

R. P. ELDREDGE,
Secretary of State.



the Poor.

| Aggregate amount of costs of supporting the poor during the year, exclusive of the value of the labor performed by them. | Estimated amount saved in the expense of supporting the poor, by their labor. | No. of poor probably made so by intemperance in themselves or others. | No. of poor houses. | No. of acres of land attached to poor house. | Estimated value of poor house establishment. |
|--|---|---|---------------------|--|--|
| | | 1 | | | |
| \$179 42 | | 2 | 1 | 120 | \$1,000 00 |
| | | 30 | | | |
| 414 32 | | 3 | 1 | 160 | |
| 1,334 30 | \$47 00 | 1 | 1 | 180 | 1,500 00 |
| | | 2 | | 182 | |
| 101 68 | | 25 | | 80 | 2,200 00 |
| 700 00 | | | | | |
| 80 83 | | | 1 | | 3,000 00 |
| 1,481 58 | | 10 | 1 | 134 | 3,000 00 |
| 808 00 | | 8 | 1 | 80 | 2,000 00 |
| 1,004 05 | 125 00 | | | | |
| 603 44 | | | | | |
| 1,340 29 | 1,101 00 | 20 | | 128 | 5,000 00 |
| | 30 00 | | 1 | 280 | |
| | | | | | \$17,700 00 |

